

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS

for the famous

WEBER & ALLISON

PIANOS

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.



[29-5]

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE

THE

PALISADE

OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS!



TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE FIRST TWO INSTALLMENTS OF
"THE BLACK BOX"

THE PHOTO PLAY, SUPREME.

PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDING

"THE BRIDE OF THE HAUNTED CASTLE" (Drama).
"A WATER DOG" (Keston Comedy).
"THE GREATER MOTIVE" (Drama).
"PANAMA CANAL" (Final Series).
"THREE GIRLS AND A MAN" (Comedy).

BAND NIGHT TO-MORROW NIGHT!

PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

[879]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	5.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

FRIDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1916

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

SATURDAY, 19th AUGUST, 1916

8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. HEUNGSHAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "TAISHAN," Tons 2008. S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1,851.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 1 p.m. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Daily at 7.30 a.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

This service is suspended owing to Quarantine Regulations imposed by Hongkong Government on arrival from Macao.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI AN."

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 688 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 669 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "ANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
[183]

INDIA'S COLOURED CALICOES.

THE ORIGIN OF FAST DYES.

The shortage of chemical dyes has led to many inquiries, historical and technical, into the past and present of the dye industry. Probably none of these inquiries is of greater interest for India than one outlined by Mr. G. P. Baker at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts. Mr. Baker's investigations concerned those printed or "hand-painted" calicoes, India's output of which was one of the most powerful causes of the coming of the Europeans. There appears to be no manner of doubt that for many centuries India had the knowledge of an art of fixing indelibly on cotton or on linen coloured patterns which, as far as concerns the beauty, variety and fastness of the colours has never been surpassed. Not only so, but she had imparted this art in the past to Egypt and Greece and imparted it again, partially, through the Jesuits, to modern Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Historically speaking, says Mr. Baker, it is generally agreed that the art of impressing and imparting a design upon cotton in colours which will withstand washing originated in India. Pliny described the process as it was employed in Egypt in his time. "The white cloth," he says, "was first stained in various places, not with dyestuffs, but with drugs which have the property of absorbing colours. These applications do not appear on the cloth; but when the cloth is afterwards plunged into a cauldron containing the dye liquor they are fully dyed. It is wonderful that, although there be only one dye in the cauldron, the cloth is dyed of several colours, according to the different properties of the drugs which have been applied to different parts; nor can the colours afterwards be removed."

More than seventeen centuries later this exact process was described as then daily employed in India at Pondicherry and elsewhere by Father Courdois in a volume entitled "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses," dated 1742. The "drugs" of Pliny—denominated "mordants" by modern dyers—are described by him in detail and the processes of applying the various colours, black, indigo, violet, red, green, yellow, etc., on the same piece of cloth are given with meticulous accuracy, also descriptions of the tools employed. The colouring matter was derived from herbs and fruits familiar in India to-day. A solution which modern chemists would call mordant of iron was produced by pouring hot rice-water liquor on iron filings. Goat's or sheep's dung was freely employed, apparently in bleaching processes. "In some way all the prime agents of modern dyeing processes were evolved by methods analogous to those of the Indian cook who, at his best, produces a dinner fit to be ranked with that turned out by a French chef, although his utensils, according to European notions, are barely adequate to the production of a good roast potato."

How the European markets were flooded by these "painted calicoes," chintzes, or pintadoes from the Indies, as they were called by the Portuguese, is a matter of history. It was Drake's seizure of vessels laden with these goods which led directly to the formation of the East India Company. The sale books of the Company now at the India Office are full of records of bargains in pintadoes. The woollen and silk weavers in England were ruined by the new modes thus created. By way of protest they mobbed the India House and in 1700 compelled the Government to pass an Act excluding the Indian patterns. Defoe, protesting against this invasion of the English market in 1708, wrote: "The general fancies of the people runs upon East India goods to that degree that the chintzes and painted calicoes which before were used only for carpets, quilts, etc., and to clothe children and ordinary people became now the dress of our ladies; and even the Queen herself was pleased to appear in China silks and gaudies."

More important, perhaps, than this invasion and the attempted exclusion—which failed because the people insisted on having the Indian goods—was the fact that the Indian art of "painting" on calico was copied by English, Dutch and French artists. Wherever there was good water and an abbeys in the south of England there an effort was made. Good progress was achieved. The "mordant printing" of to-day was "derived from the Indian workers. Unfortunately, much had still to be learned when the Industrial Revolution set in motion that current of changes which was eventually to ruin the Indian craftsman. His art, with its mysterious employment of half-understood chemical processes, is to-day absolutely dead and the Indian dyer and printer are entirely dependent on synthetic dyes. Not a single good specimen of the "hand-painted" calicoes can be found in the Indian museums. Unfortunately, those preserved at home are fast being lost to the world, owing to the perishable nature of the fabrics employed.—The Statesman.

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM ON

CLASS UNION.

The Bishop of Birmingham, preaching at the luncheon-hour service at St. Peter's Church, Hatton-garden, recently, said there were national parasites who at no time were of very much use to their country. In the hour of peace they were almost harmless, but in the hour of crisis they were a danger, because they established a national atmosphere more or less their own.

Our patriotism had only now started into full life. Gradually we were discovering that we were a nation at war for one great purpose. There were good signs, however. There was greater class union than ever before. He had never seen anything so wonderful as the comradeship of officers and men at the front. Statesmen were more ready to sacrifice themselves to patriotism, and our women were emulating the women of France.

SINGAPORE AND THE SECOND

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

CROWDED PUBLIC MEETING.

ROUSING SPEECHES.

In addition to a commemorative service at the Cathedral, such as was held at Hongkong, a meeting of British citizens to reaffirm the resolution of determination to continue the war to a triumphant end, was held at Singapore on August 18th, in the Victoria Theatre, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. During the short time which elapsed between the opening of the theatre and the beginning of the meeting the band of the Shropshire Regiment played selections of National music.

His Excellency the Governor was received by a Guard of Honour of the S.V.R. and Veterans, with the S.V.C. Band, and after inspecting the Guard he was received by the President of the Straits Settlements Association, which had made the arrangements for the meeting, and was conducted to the platform where he sat on the right of the President, the Hon. Mr. T. M. Elliot, who had on his left H.E. Vice-Admiral W. L. Grant, C.B., among other representatives of the Settlement on the platform being H.E. the General Officer Commanding, Brig-General Ridout, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. Elliot, in moving the resolution, said this was the second time that the public of Singapore had met to raise their voices in support of the determination of our mighty Empire to see this war through to the bitter end. (Cheers.)

He proceeded: In considering this resolution, I will not only ask you to raise up your hands in its favour, but I will ask you to go a step further, and see whether you cannot in some way further its fulfilment. (Applause.) This past year there has been inaugurated in Singapore what is generally known as compulsory service, but which I will rather call universal service. Faddists in England—because it has now been introduced, as you know, at home—have tried to persuade the public that universal service is derogatory to the nation. Surely that is not so. You cannot be a member of a great nation without incurring obligations. (Applause) and, ladies and gentlemen, the greatest obligation of all is the duty incumbent upon every citizen to place his service, and if need be his life, at the disposal of the State. (Applause.)

If a nation be not defended in this way that nation as a nation must cease to exist. Are we the worst? For this in Singapore? I suggest not. Each individual surely must feel that he is "doing his bit." I suggest if every individual in this Colony carries out his duty as it should be carried out, that the defence of this Colony can be undertaken without any serious interference to business. Are we children or are we men? If we are children, ladies and gentlemen, we require a British Regiment to defend us; if we are men surely we can look after our own defence. (Applause.) I do submit to you it is the duty of everyone to put forward his best services so that we can say to the Governor: "Take away the British Regiment from Singapore to somewhere where it is more urgently needed." (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, when terms of peace come to be discussed we have—not only the political situation. Let not the Government at this time forget Lord Bryce's report, let not the Government forget the Lusitania crime, the murder of Nurse Cavell and not least, let not the Government forget the dastardly crime of the murder of Captain Fryatt. Such things surely cannot be forgotten. As a surgeon cuts off a diseased limb to save a human life, so must be eradicated and destroyed the Prussian military despotism that is fighting to crush the world. (Applause.) You know, ladies and gentlemen, the temper and the disposition of the bulldog. It is the mildest animal in the world until it is roused, but when it is roused and wises its enemy by the throat, it does not let go while there is still life in its enemy. (Applause.) Surely we can apply that to ourselves at the present moment. The British bulldog has got the enemy by the throat, and is not going to let go while there is any kick left in Germany. (Applause.) Let there be no premature peace. We have lost, and we are losing every day, the flower of British manhood on the battlefields of France. These heroes have made the great sacrifice. Do not let us draw back and let that sacrifice be in vain. Is might to be right? Surely yes. This war must be carried on until the motto of every nation is justice and not oppression. (Applause.)

The Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng, in seconding, said:—At this meeting we are come together to swear by all that is holy that we are going to do our duty, each one of us, and anyone here present who has not that idea, I beg to ask him or her to leave us. Our resolution is a pledge—it is an oath—that we feel the utmost inexpressible indignation at this war, not only against the Allies, but against civilisation and against mankind. (Applause.) Are we members—citizens of the British Empire merely on-lookers, like those happy indifferent people in the Coliseum of the Roman theatre looking down on the gladiators grappling to the death? Surely not! We men, women, and even children, must each take our part in this mighty struggle against wickedness. (Applause.) In this great war and by this resolution, we all of us must be fighters. It has been said that those also serve who pray. I think that is quite true, but may we with reverence add for our Singapore people, who are enjoying peace and safety and the things of civilisation, that if we do our duty we must also pray! (Applause.)

And because otherwise we have no right, in my humble opinion, to feel any pride in the triumph and the glory which is sure to come to our gallant soldiers and our heroic Allies, let us work and let us show that the people of this far-off colony are individually interested in the war. (Applause.) By our united efforts we can help to win the war. (Continued on next column.)

BEST OFFICERS.

ACTORS AND JOURNALISTS.

Which profession supplies the best officers for the Army? This question, put to a drill sergeant who has had experience in an officers' training corps, produced a swift and emphatic answer. "Actors make the best officers," he declared positively. "First of all, they know how to give the word of command, a very important consideration. They are never shy or self-conscious, and they impress the men with their personality. Give me an educated actor and I will promise you a good officer."

Schoolmasters make the best non-commissioned officers. Business men I have found rather difficult. They are intelligent enough, but they are not what you may call adaptable.

VALUABLE OF KEEN OBSERVATION. A staff officer endorsed the sergeant's views, with qualifications. "Professions calling for the exercise of imagination and observation do, generally speaking, provide first-class officers," he said. "Two officers on trench service constantly distinguished themselves by keen observation. They were invariably the first to notice any change in the enemy's dispositions, and both were Fleet Street journalists."

"Natural resource rather than trained intelligence counts on active service, and while this faculty may be possessed by men in all professions, it is more often found among journalists, barristers, and, of course, engineers, who I place in a class apart."

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

I AM PROUD OF MY MEN.

The following messages have passed between the King and Sir Douglas Haig:

From the King:—Please convey to the Army under your command my sincere congratulations on the results achieved in the recent fighting. I am proud of my troops. None could have fought more bravely.

George, R.I. Sir Douglas Haig's Reply:—Your Majesty's gracious message has been conveyed to the Army, on whose behalf I return most respectful and grateful thanks. All ranks will do their utmost to continue to deserve your Majesty's confidence and praise.

Speaking at Krugersdorp Sir Abner Bailey said:—Just before I left England I asked Lord Kitchener how things were going. Lord Kitchener replied: "Well, the Germans are now in a much more serious position than people think, especially in the interior, and they are mind me of a prize-fighter who is staggering and dazed. If they give me what I want, I will give them the knockout blow."

efforts, however small, however great, all brought together, we shall show the men at the front, who are sacrificing all, leaving wives and children behind them, to fight not only for the Empire but for ourselves, that we are doing our part. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Durbishire, in supporting the resolution said: "When we met here a year ago, the war was not going well for the Allies. The great offensive in the West had missed fire; the Russians were on the point of evacuating Warsaw. We nevertheless passed with enthusiasm a resolution similar to the one which we are going to pass to-day. A year ago our foes were pleased with their progress, as well they might be. They forgot, however, that a Briton is never so dangerous as when things are going against him when he has his back against the wall, and above all when his noblest instincts are goaded by wicked and foul deeds. If, then, a year ago, full of hope and determination, we passed this resolution, what are our feelings now? Our hope has been justified; our determination more inflexible than ever."

As for the spirit of our own fighters, let their deeds bear witness. "No one ever doubts the valour and the power of our Navy. (Applause.) The Pacific of Jutland did but strengthen our trust in it. From Admiral on the bridge to the stoker down below there is only one thought in the Navy, and that is expressed in the words just uttered by Admiral Beatty: "We are ready for the next time. Please God, it will come soon." (Loud applause.) When how can we be silent when we read of the deeds of our armies in France? Bid Wellington ever say, "Up guards and at 'em!" I do not know. Did the Colonel the other day really shake his fist at the Germans and say, "Gentlemen, you shall hear from us again?" Likewise, I do not know. Neither do I care. We all know that whether the words were uttered or not, the spirit which is reflected by them is there. The Germans shall hear from us again—and again—and again! (Applause.)

Then take the civilians. There is the same spirit. Our mercantile marine sailing the seas reckless of danger from mines and submarines, scornful like brave gallant Capt. Fryatt of the chance of foul cowardly murder to the Kaiser. Our munitions workers toiling at forge and lathe day and night with no thought of relaxation till the war ends. Last, but by no means least, what have our women done? What have they not done? We have heard of them nursing the wounded, tending the dying within sound, eye, and within shot of the guns. By their cheerful personality they are brightening the lives of hundreds of thousands of shattered wrecks from the trenches. And what is far more, they are imparting a wonderful stimulus to the brave men at sea and on land who are upholding this sacred cause. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously with acclamation. The first verse of the National Anthem was then sung and, in response to the call of the President, three cheers for His Majesty the King were given, and the meeting terminated.

PORTUGUESE AND GERMANS.

THE INVASION OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The *Capital*, of Lisbon, under date of the 21st June, says:—

While the Portuguese were invading German East Africa, the Portuguese cruiser *Adamaster*, in company with a shallow draught gunboat, bombarded the four German forts in Kionga. The Huns replied with about 300 shells during the two days of the bombardment, out of which only two struck the *Adamaster*, one on the tip of the forward funnel and the second on the wireless installation, thus accounting for the absence of any news from the *Adamaster* during the three or four days she was away from Portuguese waters. Only two blue jackets on the warship were slightly wounded, while as to the Germans on land, suffice it to say that on the second day of the bombardment the forts hoisted the white flag.

Meanwhile, his invaders were giving the Huns a very busy time. Portuguese bayonet charges completely demoralised the German troops, who surrendered "against the will of the brave leaders," and at dusk the Portuguese hoisted their colours over Kionga. The casualties amongst the Portuguese were 43 killed and 37 wounded, while the enemy lost about four times as many, fully 40 per cent. of whom were natives "pressed" into the service of the African "Army" of the Rascal of Berlin.

It is reported in a certain German section in Africa that the Portuguese are a "despicable lot," never shunning an opportunity to use bayonets or sabres.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAILS. On duty from the morning of Sunday, 20th inst., to the morning of Sunday, 27th inst.—H.K.V.R. Company. Next for duty: "A" Company. Orderly, Lieut. R. Hancock.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26th AUG. Monday, 21st inst.:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill Instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section on the Cricket Ground under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Machine-Gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Tuesday, 22nd inst.:—"A" Company on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section on the Polo Ground at 6.30 p.m. under Instructor Q.M. Sergt. Talbot. Dress: Drill order. Wednesday, 23rd inst.:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 24th inst.:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Machine-Gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Friday, 25th inst.:—"B" Company on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section on the Cricket Ground under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore.

Any members not in possession of the printed instructions regarding assembly and mobilization must obtain the same from the Adjutant at Volunteer Headquarters.

NOTICE. G. H. WAREMAN, Major, Commanding, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 4 COMPANY. The parade for No. 4 Company, ordered for Friday, August 18th, is cancelled. This Company will parade under the Sergeant-Major at Central Station at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, August 22nd and 24th. Uniform, rifles and helmets. The C.S.M. will attend all parades of both Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

LECTURES. The following alterations are made in the previous Orders:—1. Lectures will commence at 5.30 p.m. 2. Monday, August 21st.—Inspector Garrod will conclude his Lecture on "Traffic Regulation." 3. Wednesday, August 23rd.—The Surgeon Superintendent of Police (H.) will lecture on "Police First-Aid in Street Accidents," to be attended by all Sergeants and all Patrolmen of over one year's service. Optional for all other ranks. 4. Monday, August 28th.—Lecture on "The duties of the Water Police, and of the Land Police on the Water Front." Water Police to attend; optional for all other members. 5. Sergeants are expected to attend as many Lectures as possible.

The Club premises will be open to Ladies on Friday, August 18th, from 5 to 7 p.m. The Police Reserve Orchestra will be in attendance. Members making use of the Club on this occasion will wear uniform. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R).

Germany's production of steel, the basic material for shell and guns, continues at high pressure. Figures now published show that in May, the total output was 311,020 tons, as compared with 271,756 tons in May, 1915.

THE WAR.

FRENCH RESUME OFFENSIVE ON SOMME.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CAPTURE ENEMY LINES.

RUSSIANS HELD UP BY BOTHMER.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO SECURE GAINS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MINOR FIGHTS AT POZIERES. HEAVY SHELLING ALL NIGHT.

LONDON, August 16th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states: "The situation in the region between the Ancre and the Somme is unchanged, save for minor infantry engagements in the vicinity of Pozieres. There was some mutual heavy shelling the whole night long."

"NOTHING SPECIAL TO REPORT."

LONDON, August 17th.

The evening *communiqué* states that there is nothing special to report.

ARTILLERY LIVELINESS ON FRENCH LINES.

BELFORT AGAIN BOMBED.

PARIS, August 16th.

A *communiqué* states: "During the night there was a calm on most of the front."

There was a lively bombardment at Thiaumont, Fleury and Vaux-Chapitre. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Belfort. There were no victims.

FRENCH RESUME OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, August 17th.

A *communiqué* states: "The French have resumed the offensive in the Somme region. This afternoon, after an intense cannonade, the French made important gains."

The French, in conjunction with the British, north of the Somme captured a whole line of German trenches on a front extending to a mile.

Simultaneously, the French south of the Somme captured in one rush a system of powerfully-fortified trenches on a front of twelve hundred metres south of Belloy-en-Santerre.

GERMAN POSITIONS CAPTURED. After capturing a mile of trenches north of Maupas, the British and French troops at certain points reached the Guillemont-Maupas road.

In addition, south of Maupas, all the German positions east of the Maupas. Clergy road were captured on a front of two kilometres to a depth of 300-500 metres, after a fierce fight, in which the enemy lost very heavily.

Both operations were brilliantly conducted and rapidly executed, and many prisoners were taken, in addition to 60 captured south of the Somme.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS CAPTURE TRENCHES.

AERIAL ATTACK, WITH "GOOD RESULTS."

Rome, August 16th.

A *communiqué* states: "We captured trenches on Mount Pecinka, the Carso Plateau and east of Gorizia. We took 350 prisoners."

Enemy attacks on the remainder of the front were repulsed.

An Italian air-squadron dropped two and a half tons of explosives on the railway and military establishments near the important stations of Piacenza and Dornberg, with good results.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

LONDON, August 17th.

The steamers *Pagasarri* (Spanish), *San Giovanni Battista* (Italian) and several sailing ships have been sunk.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRUSILOFF'S HUGE CAPTURES OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, August 16th.

According to a Russian official announcement, during the period from June 4th to the 12th inst., General Brusiloff captured 7,757 officers, 350,845 men, 405 guns, 1,326 machine guns and much other material.

BOTHMER'S DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE AND GAINS.

PETROGRAD, August 16th.

A *communiqué* indicates that General von Bothmer is desperately resisting the Russian advance. He has succeeded in checking the Russians to the west of Zlota Lipa and south of Brzany. But the Russians are progressing between the mouths of the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester and have occupied the little town of Zolovina on the Bistrica river. Under the Russian pressure the enemy is retiring from the Delatyn and Voruchta regions.

LINE OF ENEMY'S RETREAT.

PETROGRAD, August 17th.

Military authorities indicate that there are three lines by which the enemy may retreat in Galicia, namely, the Left Wing along the Tarnopol-Lemberg road, the Centre towards Brzany, and the Right Wing towards Halicz. The Russians are only six miles from the latter.

General Bothmer and General Eremolov are vigorously resisting General Sakharoff's outflanking effort.

BOTHMER HOLDING RUSSIANS.

In the Sereth region the Russians are still being held up by General Bothmer in the middle course of the Zlota Lipa, but farther south the Russians hold both banks for sixteen miles, and are continuing to cross.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AFFRAY AT CHING CHIA TUNG.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES.

Tokio, August 16th.

It is officially announced that nine Japanese soldiers were killed and seven wounded and a civilian and a policeman also killed at Ching Chia Tung. The Chinese casualties are believed to be over fifty. The encounter continued throughout the night and morning of the 13th and 14th inst.

Chang, the Governor of Mukden, on receiving the report, immediately ordered the Chinese to cease. He visited the Japanese Consul and expressed regret.

JUDGE HUGHES AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY DENOUNCED.

NEW YORK, August 16th.

Judge Hughes is continuing his attacks on President Wilson's foreign policy. He declared that he would wage war unflinchingly if necessary to protect American lives and property.

RUSSIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

PETROGRAD, August 17th.

General Russky has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, in succession to General Kuropatkin.

GOVERNMENT AND FRYATT MURDER.

NO INTERCOURSE TILL HUNS MAKE REPARATION.

LONDON, August 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the Government was determined that it would not tolerate the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Germany after the war, till reparation had been made for the murder of Captain Fryatt.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said that some of the Allies had suffered grosser and more extended brutalities than ourselves at the hands of the Germans. We were now consulting the Allies as to the most effective steps to be taken and what conditions should be exacted in the peace terms to secure reparation satisfying justice. (Loud cheers.)

AMERICAN NAVAL BILL. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, August 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Washington states: "The House of Representatives has approved of the Senate's three years' Naval construction programme, including the immediate building of four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers."

EXPENDITURE INCREASED TO \$79,000,000.

WASHINGTON, August 16th.

The Naval Bill, as passed by the Senate, provides for the expenditure of \$79,000,000 sterling in three years. This is \$9,000,000 more than the expenditure previously provided by the House of Representatives.

ENVOY TO THE VATICAN.

LONDON, August 17th.

Count De Salis has been appointed Special Envoy to the Vatican, in succession to Mr. E. W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G.

LIFE OF PARLIAMENT AND REGISTRATION BILLS.

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons, the Extension of the Life of Parliament Bill and the Registration Bill passed their second reading.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, August 17th.

An official *communiqué* states that the situation in Mesopotamia is quite unchanged.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND "NEW INDIA."

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. P. Snowden, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that he was not prepared to interfere with the action of the Government of Madras regarding the paper *New India*. He was not aware that every paper of standing had protested or that the action had created indignation throughout India.

NEW-BRITISH MINISTER TO DENMARK.

LONDON, August 17th.

Sir Ralph Paget has been appointed British Minister to Denmark.

PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 17th.

There have been three cases of bubonic plague at Bristol.

The Medical Officer of Health has hinted at the possibility of rats having been deliberately infected.

JAPANESE PRINCE VISITING PETROGRAD.

TOKIO, August 17th.

Prince Tan-In is proceeding to Petrograd to return the visit of the Grand Duke.

MARRIAGE. MURRAY-BRASSEY.

LONDON, August 17th.

The marriage of Major John Murray, son of the famous publisher, and Lady Helen Brassey was solemnised to-day.

BERWICK BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, August 17th.

The bye-election at Berwick has resulted as follows:—

THE AMERICAN MAIL FOR HONGKONG.

BAGS INTERFERED WITH.

When the *ss. Tjisandari*, carrying the American mail, arrived in Hongkong yesterday, the Captain reported that the mail bags had been interfered with during the voyage. While the vessel was at sea it was discovered that the mail bag for Hongkong and the bag for Manila had been cut open and ransacked, and up to the present it is not known what theft, if any, has taken place. The Captain suspects some members of the crew, though a passenger by the vessel was also detained for some time and examined by the Chief Detective Inspector at Hongkong. No arrests have yet been made, but the crew are being kept under strict surveillance pending an examination of the tampered mail bags. The vessel carried 655 bags of mail from San Francisco.

SHORT SHRIEF TO REBELS AT HANKOW.

AN INSIGHT INTO THEIR METHODS.

The *Central China Post* says: "The raising of a foreign flag over premises wholly occupied by Chinese led the Consul of the Power concerned to complain and resulted in the discovery of a revolutionary centre right in the heart of the Chinese Concession. The other day the Consul in question seeing his national flag flying over the former premises of the *Hankow Daily News*, opposite the Consulate Hotel, ordered the American Consul to approach the German authorities for the flag's removal. On inquiry it was found that the *Hankow Daily News* had subleased the premises to a supposed Chinese mining agent, who had obtained permission to work under the name of a local foreigner. The French authorities, working through the American Consul, gave the Chinese resident a certain time to quit, and set a watch on the house to prevent anything being taken away. During the night about twenty natives left the house, but on Wednesday morning two men made an attempt to stink out with a box and portmanteau. These were arrested and the goods taken to the French police station for examination. It was discovered that the packages largely contained revolutionary literature, but there was also a quantity of small arms, ammunition, and a case of chemicals for the manufacture of explosives with the recipe. An examination of the premises did not bring any further evidence of war-like intent to light, but it was very obvious that the house was given over to accommodating a large number of Chinese. Meanwhile the two natives who tried to escape with the revolutionary goods are being kept under lock and key."

Among the numerous recent arrests there comes to light a story which shows the working of the present "saviours" of the country. Information was received by the French authorities at the end of last week of a large gathering of "revolutionaries" at 48 San Tse Lee at the back of the concession. A raid was carried out and twenty-seven natives were caught in one room. During the interrogation which followed, suspicion was raised by the movements of a youngster whom it was evident the others were wanting to keep back. On being asked, the youngster told his story. He was a hostage held by the revolutionaries to force a relative to pay Tls. 8,000. He was captured down at Hwangkong, where his family were practically exterminated by the so-called revolutionaries, the women-folk being subjected to horrible maltreatment by the leaders. A rich young man, a near relative of a rich merchant in Peking, so was spared to be held as hostage till the demanded contribution to the cause came along. He had been taken to Hankow where he had been held a prisoner for six days. During this time he had been cruelly treated, his arms were cut, and he obtained only one bowl of rice a day for food.

The other natives in the room were thereupon arrested and, quickly following on the evidence obtained, the French police soon captured other six men, among whom was the leader of the party, a man called Ma Chieh-chen. When brought before the boy he had maltreated, Ma grovelled and cried for mercy, but was handed over to the Chinese authorities and has now been shot along with some twenty-one of his fellow-conspirators.

Some of the places raided were regular arsenals with arms and ammunition, the manner pistols being generally sawn off short to allow of their being carried about. Among other things epaulettes for the commanders of the rebel army were discovered while several lots of bombs had to be disposed of. After their display on Sunday night of the way to run a "righteous" cause from the foreign concessions, members of the foreign gang are receiving little consideration from the foreign authorities and arrests are being made daily.

SOME HEAT.

Operations in the neighbourhood of Bagdad must be what Mr. Kipling calls "vicked bad campaigning." Recent engagements have been fought by the Russians with the thermometer at 120 in the shade—if there was any—while our own soldiers in the Euphrates Valley have been sent back to India to get cool. Which reminds us of the time honoured story of the deceased resident of Aden who returned from a traditionally warm climate to fetch his greatcoat. It is gratifying to hear that in spite of all, the health of the troops remains very good.

THE ETHICS OF LYING.

The German excuse for lying about their losses in the Battle of Jutland seems to us to be rather more reasonable from an ethical point of view than has generally been admitted in this country. The lie may have been—indeed, it obviously was—a political expedient. But, in so far as it was dictated by military reasons, it is surely as defensible on moral grounds as most acts of war. The morals of war are not the morals of peace. In war, killing is no longer murder, deception becomes a duty, and thousands of actions are performed every day with a good conscience, such as in time of peace would send one to the gallows or the guillotine. Has not a diplomatist been described as one who is sent abroad to lie for his country? Yet the diplomatist belongs to times of peace. If even he cannot afford to be candid, how can we expect the whole alphabet of truth from a statesman who is conducting a great war?

At the same time, we do continue to judge statesmen even during a war by a certain standard of truthfulness. Just as we regard killing for the purposes of the war as legitimate and killing for any other end even by soldiers as no better than butchery, we are constantly seeking to limit the right to lie, and we would look on a statesman who became a habitual liar or lied so to speak, unnecessarily, as a degraded person. We instinctively respect the statesman who can be trusted to speak the truth beyond statements of greater brilliance who use truth and falsehood as mere instruments of policy. We like policy, but we do not like too much policy. Policy, we know, may be pleaded as an excuse for Nero's murder of his mother or for the violation of Belgium or for any crime in history. Let a man subordinate moral scruple to policy sufficiently, and there is no reason why he should not end by becoming like a Borgias, or any common cut-throat. Hence our dread of the unscrupulous liar. The English once cut off the head of their King because he was such a liar. One cannot be loyal to a liar, because one cannot trust a liar to be loyal in his turn to his obligations. The Germans themselves lay emphasis on the necessity of loyalty to pledges if not of loyalty to treaties. No one has praised this kind of truthfulness—this keeping of one's pledged word—more fervently than Treitschke. Of the oath of allegiance he writes:—

"The maintenance of its sanctity in truth and honesty is always a sure sign of the high moral worth of a nation. Soon after the War of Liberation, Schleiermacher made a very pertinent remark about the old German Confederation. 'What makes this senseless situation endure at all?' he asked. 'Nothing but the integrity of the German people.' The firm grip upon duty, morals, and customs, even to the point of prejudice and narrow mindedness, is at the root of German character."

The truthfulness of the loyal man, indeed, is a virtue which appeals even to the pagan, as in the case of the Roman prisoner, Pomponius, who was brought before Mithridates. "Pomponius, a man of some notes," Plutarch tells us, was taken wounded; and sore and in pain as he was, was carried before Mithridates, and asked by the king if he would become his friend, if he saved his life. He answered, "Yes, if you become reconciled to the Romans; if not your enemy." Mithridates, we are told, admiring his loyalty and frankness, did him no injury. There you have the ideal of the imagination. Pomponius would have been forgotten two thousand years ago if so fine a story had not been told about him, and yet in our hearts we know that there are circumstances in which we would not think it right to be truthful. The most obvious case of this is that which was put, we think, to Tolstoy—the case of a man who saw someone flying from a murderer and was afterwards asked by the murderer whether his intended victim had passed that way. Few of us would hesitate on such an occasion to tell a lie as big as a mountain. We would feel that we were justified by necessity. Morality in such circumstances is rightly held to consist in acting from a decent motive. To tell the truth in such a case is clearly a different thing from telling a lie through malice or cowardice. There is a humbug of truthfulness as well as of mendacity. It may be even a very disagreeable vice, as in the case of the Emperor Tiberius, who would not pretend a grief he did not feel over the death of his son Drusus. "Nay, more, when a deputation from Ilium offered him some what belated condolences, he replied with a smile, as if the memory of his bereavement had faded from his mind, that they had his sympathy for the loss of their emperor." I believe I have said too much in candour in excess. One seeks refuge from it in honest hypocrisy. The convention of being agreeable is an excellent convention, and one must so far as is possible square truth with it.

Even in deceiving the world, however, we hate that it should be done except in a minimum degree. We forgive Scott for disclaiming the authorship of the *Waverley Novels*, because we feel that the outside world had no right to intrude upon his anonymity. But we are more censorious of Pope, who lied about the dates of his early poems in order that he might be marvelled at as a sort of infant prodigy. Scott, we tell ourselves, was by nature a truthful man, and only lied in self-defence. Pope, on the other hand, was a liar from top to toe, a fraudulent person on whose word neither friend nor enemy could rely. And if we blame Erasmus for lying about his writings, it is not so much his lies as the enormity of his lies that startles us. Thus, when he was accused of having written *Julianus Erasmus*, a skit relating how Pope Julius II. on his death was refused admission into heaven by Peter, he denied having done so with extravagant vehemence. And he adds the supreme lie "I have never written a book, and I never will, to which I will not affix my own name."

Lying, it is clear, is a business which must be gone about warily. The fact that we can acquit Scott, while we find Erasmus guilty, of lying in the bad sense, though each of them lied in much the same circumstances and for the same purpose, is a fact worth noting.

(Continued on next column.)

CHINESE NEWS.

OVERSEA CHINESE.

The Society for the correspondence of the overseas Chinese has been formally established, and many returned overseas Chinese merchants have already registered their names there. Messrs. Pui Ping-chow and Li Han-jin in their capacity as representatives of overseas Chinese merchants have addressed a petition to the Cabinet pointing out the necessity for the Government to invite the overseas merchants to return to China in order to take up various industrial works and to invest their capital in their mother country. Mr. Hsu Shih-yin, Minister of Communications, has sent telegrams to Messrs. Huang Chung-han and a few prominent Chinese merchants in the Straits Settlements inviting them to return to China to take up enterprises of navigation, railway, etc.

CHINESE "SALVATION" FUND.

The Association for the Raising of Salvation Funds in Peking has received many letters from the public demanding the repayment of the same to the persons who contributed their money for that purpose. It was originally stipulated that if the said Association could not raise the amount of \$50,000,000 at a certain fixed period all the moneys received from the public would be refunded with interest, but the promise has not been observed although the association failed to raise the above amount. The following is one of the letters sent to the Association by the subscribers: "We have observed in your notice that the 'Salvation' funds are still deposited in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, but the point we desire to know is, how will these funds be disposed of. The Association in Peking was established soon after the movement was started in Shanghai, and the Shanghai Association after its failure to raise the fixed amount has refunded the money to the subscribers. If the Peking branch does not like to follow the example set by Shanghai Office, it should make a declaration regarding the disposal of the funds entrusted to it by the public, which has all the time been anxious to know whether the funds will be refunded to them as promised, or whether they should be utilized for any other useful purposes. As the people have just begun to learn to love their country, it is a great crime to nip their patriotism in the bud."

SIR EDWARD MORRIS.

NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER'S SPEECH TO AMERICANS.

Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, was the guest at luncheon recently of the American Luncheon Club in London. Prime Minister for eight years, a member of the Cabinet for twenty years, Sir Edward is one of the vigorous little Dominions' most versatile and energetic personalities.

Replying to the toast of his health, cordially honoured by a gathering of 200, he spoke of the two years of war we were now reaching as our time of preparation. We were ready now, we had got the men and the guns, and when we started some one would get badly hurt. (Cheers and laughter.) He had just come from the United States. The leading man in every walk of life there were with us in the fight. What the Empire had now to keep in mind was how best to consolidate its many outposts after the war. We would have to maintain an Army and a Navy which would command the respect of our present Allies. They must be drawn from the whole Empire and maintained by the Empire. (Applause.)

We must have an Empire tariff which would encourage the development of our vast resources in raw material, make us self-supporting, and ensure to the producer a proper return for his enterprise and to the worker a comfortable life. ("Hear, hear.") Never again must the Empire be unprepared for her enemies.

A wireless press message from Paris quotes a manifesto published in Rotterdam by the German Humanity League, and bearing amongst other signatures those of Karl Bernstein and Ernst Gott, as stating that the German Emperor offered Herr Liebknecht his liberty and a pardon on condition that he would promise to maintain silence until the end of the war. This condition Herr Liebknecht courageously refused.

pose, shows that in this matter there is a very delicate line drawn somewhere between vice and virtue. None of us could draw that line on a map: all we can say is that we know when someone has gone too far on the other side. There are lies, as it were, which we know a good man will not tell. There is the lie of cowardice, and the lie of self-seeking, and the lie of treachery. None of these has any relation to what Samuel Butler called "God's most precious gift of falsehood," which he illustrated by saying: "I find the plow lying when she reads us truly and, knowing that we shall hit her if we think her to be down, lures us from her young ones under the fiction of a broken wing." Nor is it "God's most precious gift of falsehood" that is called in to tell the lie of stupidity—the lie that will be found out. That is the lie of which the Germans have been principally guilty in their official reports of the Battle of Jutland. To lie in this fashion is merely to betray oneself, for who will ever believe an official German report again without questioning? That is the danger of lying; it so discredits one. And, even apart from this, the German lie was rather too much in the vein of Erasmus. It went too far. It was not an attempt to hide the truth so much as to violate it. Indeed, it came as near being a breach of good morals as a lie can be—*New Statesman*.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.



JUST
RECEIVED
FRESH
STOCKS
Ex "KNIGHT
COMPANION."

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON
15, MOUSSON HILL ROAD

BEER!



ASAHI

SAPPORO



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
HONGKONG,
108 HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.CHAPOTEAU'S
MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

TO CURE HEADACHES.

Constipation and Headaches go hand in hand. Remove the cause with a little dose of

PINKETTES

and then your bilious headache, "liverishness," ill-smelling breath will disappear.

Of all chemists, or post free, 50 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

A purely vegetable
cathartic
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Keating's Worm Tablets
London, Eng.



NOTHING IS MORE EMBARRASSING THAN EXTREME THINNESS.

It is the plump, well-developed man who "cuts the melons" and has the fun socially.

Scrappy, skinny people are seldom popular. We all admire fine figures. No dresser can hide a bony, skinny form.

You ought to test the one guaranteed reliable treatment which has "made good" for years in England, which has taken America by storm and which has been awarded a gold medal and diploma of honour at Brussels, Belgium.

Nothing in history has ever approached the marvellous success of this new treatment, which, according to report, has made more thin folks plump than all the "tonics" and ineffective medicines for fifty years.

There's a reason. Plump, well formed men and women assimilate what they eat. Thin, scrappy ones do not.

This new discovery aims to supply the one thing the thin folks lack, that is the power to assimilate food.

It renews the vigour, re-establishes the normal, all in nature's own way. It is not a lash to jaded nerves, but a generous upbuilder.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

Don't worry, take SARGOL.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

THERAPION No. 18

THERAPION No. 19

THERAPION No. 20

THERAPION No. 21

THERAPION No. 22

THERAPION No. 23

THERAPION No. 24

THERAPION No. 25

THERAPION No. 26

THERAPION No. 27

THERAPION No. 28

THERAPION No. 29

THERAPION No. 30

THERAPION No. 31

THERAPION No. 32

THERAPION No. 33

THERAPION No. 34

THERAPION No. 35

THERAPION No. 36

THERAPION No. 37

THERAPION No. 38

THERAPION No. 39

THERAPION No. 40

GENERAL ALEXIA BRUSILOFF.

THE RUSSIAN "MAN OF THE MOMENT."

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in Russia, describes below his impressions of General Brusilov when he visited him at Army Headquarters before the Russian offensive began.

Were I King, Emperor, or Sovereign People, I would have no generals in my service older than forty-five. If a man is not capable of commanding an army at that age, he never will be. After that age he loses more and more every year the energy, the enterprise, the desire to be up and doing, not waiting to see what the other side intends; all the qualities which are so necessary in war.

Yet to this rule I would make an exception, and it would be in favour of General Alexis Brusilov. Never did anyone illustrate more aptly the truth of the saying that "a man is as old as he feels." General Brusilov is sixty-three, only two years younger than General Ivanoff, whom he succeeded recently in the chief command upon Russia's southern front.

In everything between the two men, Ivanoff is big, slow-moving, old-fashioned in his views. Brusilov is fast, alert, modern. As I sat and talked to him in the bare room from which he directs the operations of one of the three groups into which the Russian armies are divided, I felt at once that his mind worked quickly, that he is for ever "pushing and going," that he is first, last, and all the time a man of action.

His face tells this. Dark, steady, searching eyes and a nose with a high, commanding, curved bridge give him the look of an eagle. No pale cast of thought here. No student or professor, this. Firm chin, vigorous jaw-line. When this man begins a task he will carry it through to the end, as he carried his Carpathian campaign. It was he who overcame all the difficulties of that surprising adventure. Spite of winter, spite of deep snows and terrible cold, he pushed on till he had won the whole ridge of the mountains and was ready to push his troops down into Hungary.

No fault of his that the efforts and the victories might have been. He has his place in history. He has made new records in the annals of war. Never before, I believe, has an army taken prisoners to the number of twice its own strength. General Brusilov's army averaged about 150,000. It never exceeded 200,000. At times it dropped as low as 100,000. He captured in all 360,000 Germans and Austrians, with 400 guns. "And how many machine guns?" I asked him. "I forget. Thousands," he replied.

His success he attributes to the courage of his troops and to the policy which he followed. "The best strategy and the most successful tactics lie in attack," he told me. "Don't let the enemy choose where he will hit you. Hit him first; keep on hitting him. Give him no rest." The general's close-cropped, stubbly hair seemed to bristle as he spoke. His longish but thin and little-noticed grey moustache quivered. "Yes, that is the way. Always attack. Even if he is stronger, attack him. Keep him guessing. Push him. Make him wonder what you are up to."

"But that means heavy losses!" "No, no, not if your attack succeeds. Attacks which fail, like the German attacks at Verdun, are terribly expensive. But successful attacks cost very little. If only we had had munitions this time last year!" He shook his head regretfully. He half-closed his eyes. He could see again the dim vista of the plains of Hungary, upon which he looked down from the Carpathian crests. He was thinking of what might have been. But men of action do not give way to futile regret.

Now it is different," he said briskly. "We have abundance of everything, as you have seen for yourself. We are ready, and we shall be very glad when we get orders to prove it."

General Ivanoff was immensely popular in this south-west command, but General Brusilov, by his record and his character, has already, I think, inspired more confidence. In almost every way the two men are curiously unlike. They have been both in command, that is both the General Staff. In Russia, as in other Continental armies, staff officers are separated, usually from the very start of their career. As a rule they are given the high commands. Both Ivanoff and Brusilov reached their positions without the aid of this valuable stepping-stone, and both reached them by hard useful work. In every other respect they are at opposite poles.

Ivanoff, the son of a peasant-proprietor, has remained in essentials a peasant all his life. He lives in the simplest fashion. Prefers soldier's food to any other. Sleeps on a soldier's truckle-bed. When he was in command at Kieff and had a palace to live in he furnished very plainly three small rooms and lived in these, leaving the rest empty. I need hardly add, after this, that he is unmarried. He might have advanced himself by marrying a rich wife. He preferred to be a bachelor and play his own hand. Modesty he carries to an almost morbid length. One of the censors on his staff told me he was quite angry because a newspaper telegram was passed praising his conduct of certain operations. A man accustomed all his life to working hard, he liked doing for himself many things which a commander-in-chief ought to make others do. A self-made man, in short, with very fine qualities and character, but with the defects of his qualities appearing more plainly as age crept upon him.

General Brusilov's career has been as different as possible from that of General Ivanoff; therefore his mind and temperament have developed along different lines. He is of good family, went to the Russian Eton (the "Pages' Corps"), and then began life in a fashionable cavalry regiment. Ability and influence combined to make his advancement rapid. He held many good positions, was reckoned a favourite at Court, distinguished himself as a daring rider, encouraged cavalry officers to go in for polo and cross-country attepleshases, was popular in Petrograd

(Continued on next Column.)

A DAY TOO LATE.

GERMAN BRIBE TO GREECE.

The arrival of Major von Schweinitz's mission in Athens is a fact which should on no account be lost sight of. (Writes Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries from Athens.) This mission, which owing to the prompt naval action of the Allies arrived a day too late, was evidently sent with certain promises to the late Skouloudis Government—promises which meant nothing less than an offer of military aid to Greece if she resisted the Allies' demands.

Schweinitz, who is an aide-de-camp to Prince Oscar of Prussia, was smuggled into Greece via Tepeleni, through Epirus and thence to Larissa, when he and the two other officers with him were met by members of the Greek police and safely installed in an Athens train. Their journey from the moment they touched Greek soil was State-aided in every way. The fact that Schweinitz would not let anybody else touch certain despatch-boxes shows that their contents were of the highest importance.

If absolute proof were wanted it comes from the conversation of Schweinitz himself, which took place shortly after his arrival at a time when he believed himself in a secure position. "I have come," he said, "on a special mission from the Skouloudis Government. You must be against the Allies' pressure. If a rupture takes place I feel I can promise Germany's military assistance." Asked what form this would take, he answered that financial help would be granted and that munitions and armaments would be lavishly supplied.

The facts of the conversation are not mere hearsay. I can guarantee them. History as circumstances have shown German help would have been, yet the mere arrival of the mission shows clearly what was the real attitude of the Skouloudis Government. M. Skouloudis in all this was a cipher, and was possibly ignorant of the fact that M. Gounaris (who is known throughout Greece as von Gounaris) was always and continually Germany's agent. It should be noticed that the police who received and looked after these Germans were under the orders of M. Gounaris as Minister of the Interior.

Told of the delivery of the Power's Note, Schweinitz became crestfallen and pensive. He would be ridiculous to suppose he is not working against us with Baron Schenk and some of the General Staff. The brothers Doumanis, one of the General Staff of the Army and the other of the Navy, have for long past too often visited a certain German military officer here called Hoffman, and have been known to confer after midnight at his house. The task, therefore, of the Zaimis Government is not a light one while the present General Staff remains in power. The influence of the Staff for long has been undeniably against the Venizelist cause, and there is no trickery or craft which the Germans themselves here will not employ.

Baron Schenk and Herren Karo and Hoffman—though Karo may go to Germany on a mission if that be possible—have resolved themselves into a committee for dealing with the forthcoming elections. Schenk has already received large sums for this use; I hear as much as £70,000 was credited to him in marks two days ago. There is much opposition here among a certain group of pro-German officers, but I do not think they dare proceed to any open action, as there is little support among the soldiers, who do not want to enter into a conflict with anyone, and least with the Anglo-French and their friends and relatives in the Venizelist party.

To show the temper with which the election campaign has been begun it is being said in certain Schenkophile circles formed of the baron's chief bravos that M. Venizelos may win the elections, but that if he does he will not survive them for long. It is a consolatory to know that every precaution is taken by the friends of the great statesman and that he has a permanent and devoted bodyguard of fellow-Cretans.

A BOY HERO.

MORTALLY WOUNDED, HE STOOD AT HIS POST.

Sir David Beatty, in his despatch on the Battle of Jutland, writes:

As was to be expected, the behaviour of the ships' companies under the terrible conditions of a modern sea battle was magnificent without exception. The strain on their moral was a severe test of discipline and training. Officers and men were imbued with one thought, the desire to defeat the enemy. The fortitude of the wounded was admirable. A report from the commanding officer of the Chester gives a splendid instance of devotion to duty.

Boy (1st class) John Travers Cornwall, of the Chester, was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post, quietly awaiting orders till the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all round him. His age was under 16 years. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory, and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him.

Then came the war to try out the capacity and characters of men. Most of the "fashionable" soldiers went under very quickly. It was the studious, strictly professional type of officer which came to the front. Brusilov is almost the only one of the prominent social figures of the army who has made good. He began in 1914 as the commander of an army corps. Soon he had an army under him, and his army did the most brilliant work that has been done by any of the combatants. Now he has deservedly been promoted to a still higher command, and all who have worked with him are sure that he will win further fame. "He is so straightforward," one of his officers told me, "and so direct. He knows what he wants, and what he wants he must have." In his mode of life he follows the habits of Western Europe. He interests in those of cultivated people. He talks French like a Frenchman and says he will learn English after the war.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

WHY AUSTRIA STRUCK.

THE TRENTINO TRAP.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

I have not seen anywhere in the Italian or foreign Press an appreciation of the situation in the Trentino according with my views. The popular view is that the Austrians have been perfect fools and that their Armies in Italy have been routed, and though it may be a thankless task to endeavour to state what I believe to be the real position, I feel sure that our Italian friends would rather that I spoke my mind on these subjects, than that I should restrict myself to conventionalities and to empty praise.

Austria has certainly made two very great blunders in this campaign of 1916 so far as it has gone. The first was her underestimation of the recovered power of Russia, a miscalculation which weighs heavily upon the conscience of Austrian strategists, and is one of those fatal mistakes which is apt to ruin both an Army and a cause. This blunder was probably of German inspiration. It was the German General Staff which gave out last autumn that the Russian Armies were beaten and of no further account, and to do the Germans justice they appear to have believed this fable, for they reverted to the West, poured out blood like water before Verdun, and left Hindenburg in the East uncommodiously weak. It was probably on the faith of this baseless supposition that they permitted the Austrians to begin the "punitive expedition" against Italy, for had the Germans entertained the remotest suspicion that the Russian Southern Armies could deliver the whirlwind strokes of recent weeks, it is not probable that Konrad would have been given his head in Tirol.

We must place to the discredit of the Austro-German General Staff that they were very badly informed, and consequently made a very bad opening, and so far most of us are agreed.

SKILLFUL CONCENTRATION.

A second blunder was the moment chosen for the Austrian blow. We must give full credit to the Austrians for the skill with which they organized their forces in the Trentino, and for the vigour with which they delivered their blow. Little by little, and almost insensibly, they passed down troops towards Trent—not more than one, two, or three battalions or batteries at a time—until they had accumulated a large force, probably in the neighbourhood of 400,000 men, in the Trentino basin, which looks out over and flanks the Lombardo-Venetian plain. This force was, however, of unequal value, and parts of it were only fit for defensive purposes.

The operative part of the Army—namely, that which eventually debouched from the angle between the Brenta and the Adige, and spread out fanwise to the south-eastward—was of not more than 15 divisions, but it was all of the first line, was well found with guns of all calibres, and at its first onset was supported by the fire of some 30 to 36 Austrian 12in. howitzers, and of at least three of the German 420's. The concentration and the attack reflect credit on the Austrian staff, which must have prepared the coup long in advance.

What was the object of the stroke? It is generally supposed to have been the invasion of the plains and the interception of the railway lines of communication of the Italian main armies on the Isonzo. Consequently, when the plains were not invaded, and the communications not cut, a shout of triumph was raised in Italy, and this naturally became all the louder when the Austrians, with their centre dangerously advanced, and their line unduly extended, gave way before the Italians, and began to go back. In Italy, as abroad, folk spoke of the Austrian rout. I did not see any German article that he ever expected the dispositions of General Cadorna for the counter-attack, and the vivacity with which his troops set upon their enemy. The Austrians retired mainly by night, and though the Italians dealt the enemy some sound and useful blows, what impressed me most was the firm countenance of the Austrian rear-guards, and the deliberate character of the retreat.

It is likely that Konrad expected to invade Italy with 15 divisions when he must have known that Cadorna had some 50 divisions on which to draw. I do not think it is possible that he ever expected to get very far, and directly his air scouts, who were uncommonly active, and were over us at least twice a day, reported the completion of the Italian concentration and the opening of the counter-attack, the Austrians began to go back. Why? Because they had effected their object, which was to put a spoke in the Italian wheel, to compel General Cadorna to make fresh dispositions, and so to prevent the delivery of a serious attack on the Isonzo line.

A PREVENTIVE ATTACK.

I imagine, that the Austro-Germans must have had a pretty shrewd idea that the Allies intended to attack more or less simultaneously, and that the Italian share in the Allied plan was the delivery of a coup de main on the Isonzo which had been notoriously heralded as the Italian objective for many months, and was the line on which Italy could best work in order eventually to join with the Russians in an advance on Vienna. What better means were available to circumvent the supposed Italian design than this Trentino coup, which, whatever other mistakes and miscalculations may have been made, has undoubtedly had the effect of warding off and delaying at least the threatened Italian stroke?

If the Italian commander, as he was bound to do, met the new attack by shifting his reserves, the Austrians gained their immediate ends, and if the Italians were tempted to join with the Austrians far into the hills, then the Austrians had the best of the ground, with their prepared positions and their artillery, and they might hope to tie up the main Italian Army for a considerable time. Tirol, for both sides, was a secondary theatre without decisive importance and without issue. The essential point for Austria was to prevent the Italians

from throwing their whole weight upon the Isonzo, where an Austrian defeat might have had disastrous strategic consequences.

Assuming that such Italian attacks were impending, I think we must admit, against our will, that the Austrian stroke succeeded. Where it failed was in the moment chosen for the advance, for had Konrad waited until Cadorna was deeply committed to an attack on the Isonzo I think that the effect of the sortie from the Trentino might have been serious. It is a blessing in disguise that it was not so deferred.

PLAYING OUT TIME.

This affair has revealed to us that the Trentino place d'armes is a more serious menace than any of us supposed. We all knew it to be a menace, but the extent of the menace was not appreciated. I imagine now that the Austrians will put up a good fight in this terrible country, which offers an uninterrupted succession of admirable positions, and is as well defended by nature as by art. I think that they will go slowly back from one range of heights to another until they reach the best defended line, where all their heavy guns can take effective part, and that their defeat will be a long, costly, and arduous business.

I think that the Austrians are playing out time in order to tempt Italy away from her main objective, and if they can hold the Italians in the hills for another two months the snow will have begun to fall on the high Alps and the best of the campaigning season of 1916 will have passed.

I do not consider that the Trentino is unconquerable by any means. I do not know whether the Italians mean to conquer it, but, if they do, they can attack it from three sides, all round from the Stelvio to Cadore, and their superior numbers would make an enveloping attack legitimate and profitable. But I doubt whether they can finish the job before the snow, and though there is a line of invasion from Tirol eastwards it is not suitable for the great armies of to-day, and consequently the operation involved in a deliberate and comprehensive conquest of the Trentino by the main Italian Army, apart from the inherent difficulty of the undertaking, is not one that appeals to me in view of the present general military situation of the Allies.

Obviously the Italian blockade of Tirol has turned out to be less effective than was hoped and so must in any case be strengthened. We know what it is to have instituted an ineffective blockade and to be compelled to remove it up to a higher state of efficiency. I can see no insuperable difficulty in bolting and barring the Tirol doors. But when people talk lightly of the conquest of Tirol I look at this great tangle of high Alps with their successive and tremendous positions, I weigh in my mind the Austrian troops, guns, and defences, and am disposed to believe that the game is not worth the candle.

If this district were held by Pathans or Boers, without heavy guns with which to sweep all the limited number of approaches, I should still consider that it would take a lot of conquering; but, considering all the means of the disposal of the defence, I have an idea that it is a pretty good country to stay away from, and my preference is entirely for the plan with which General Cadorna opened the war.

So far as the Trentino is concerned I believe in the bolts and bars, that is to say, modest ambitions and strategy on this front, and I think it will appear that even the attainment of these ends will take time, and labour, and lives enough.

THE CORRECT MOVE.

Far from altering my faith in General Cadorna, the Konrad blow has only served to confirm it, for it has enabled me to inspect the district from several points and to realize the wisdom of Cadorna's original plan. I do not believe in changing plans of campaign when they have been fully considered in times of peace and deliberately adopted in times of war, and still less do I believe in allowing oneself to be compelled to do so by the enemy. I think that Italy is strong enough to block the Trentino effectively, and at the same time to continue the pursuit of the general plan of the war concerted between the Allies, and I hope, therefore, that Italy will redeem the Southern Tirol at Vienna and not at Trent.

We British all dearly love Italy and the Italians, and when we see Italian armies, light of heart and swift of stroke, chasing the Tedeschi out of Italy and pursuing them into the hills, our enthusiasm is unbounded, and we cheer them on. But war is a serious business, and in matters of strategy it is the head that must rule, and not the heart.

When I saw troops and guns pouring into the outskirts of this great hill fortress by every road my preponderating feeling was one of regret for the necessity, and, despite my joy in the vitality of the Italian Army, my thoughts were far away among Brusilov's troops, and I should have felt despondent had I not been sure that there were cool heads in Italy which would be rebel to emotions and would play the right moves in the great game of war.

A MYSTERY AEROPLANE.

Parisians have been no little startled on dark nights (says a Paris correspondent) to see among the brilliant stars apparently careering the heavens in a most mysterious fashion. These would light up and go out, and occasionally throw a comet like trail of light in all directions. Many believed in some astral phenomena, but the truth of the matter is that these strange bodies were no more nor less than a new type of nocturnal aeroplane, which the War Office is experimenting with. For obvious reasons, I am not at liberty to give further details of the new arm, but if all the wonderful things I hear of the "night bird" are as represented, a complete revolution in aerial navigation is at hand. Battle aeroplanes have hitherto possessed one great drawback—sorry I cannot be more explicit—but this has now been overcome. Before long, that is to say, as soon as the latest engine of war is ready in necessary numbers, the Germans are going to be given the biggest surprise of their lives.

HINDENBURG'S FEAR.

THREAT OF THE ARMY.

During the past week I have followed the operations of the armies which have been engaged with Marshal von Hindenburg's forces (writes the *Times* correspondent at Petrograd). According to the words of German officers whom we captured during the first successful rush beyond the enemy's line of defence Hindenburg told the men of this sector "Nothing remains between us and the Russian cavalry except your positions. Hold them to the last breath, to the last drop of blood." The remnants of the 12th Austro-Hungarian Corps stationed there were forthwith withdrawn, and fresh German Landsturm from General von Bredow's former division were substituted.

Within a couple of days our army had penetrated into and firmly held the enemy's front for a distance of about 12 miles in breadth and nearly two miles in depth, including one or two of the enemy's lines of defence. On the first day (July 3rd) one division drove in the enemy nearly four miles, but had to level it to its flanks.

The Germans were in apprehension of the opening of "gates" in their line through which masses of Russian horsemen would sweep into the plains of Lithuania, turn the positions on the Dvina, then threaten East Prussia. They concentrated every available man and gun at the threatened point. So far they have managed to comply with Hindenburg's despairing summons, but numbers are on our side and must tell in the end.

The difficulties confronting us are similar to those experienced in France and Flanders. It would be expecting too much for the Russians here to break through as General Brusiloff succeeded in breaking through in the south. We have a different enemy, different positions to negotiate, and by keeping the foe pinned here we are lightening the task of our victorious legions south of the Pripiet.

While visiting a regiment stationed in the captured German lines somewhere north-east of Baranovitchi, I had an opportunity to observe the effect of Russian gunfire. Prisoners belonging to the 19th Landsturm told me they had served in the whole campaign and had never experienced such an awful shell-fire.

Breast-works were levelled, shells were dropping right into our trench, and a curtain of fire cut off our retreat. Thirty-two survived out of a whole company. The prisoners expressed the utmost contempt for the Austrians. "They are no soldiers," they said. All, with one exception, were of opinion that it was high time to sue for peace. These men impressed me by their firm and dignified bearing.

On the previous day I was present with one of our regiments during an attack on an important position, and can testify to the remarkable endurance under a storm of shell-fire and explosive bullets. The Germans are evidently utilizing the abominable Austrian cartridges.

German airmen, as usual, are dropping shells on the wounded.

IMMORTAL HEROISM.

THE KING'S STIRRING ADDRESS TO OVERSEAS M.P.s.

The King last month received the overseas parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace. The Speaker of the House of Commons presented each member of the party to his Majesty, who delivered the following speech of welcome:

"It gives me much pleasure to welcome you here to-day, as I fully recognise the importance of your visit and of others of the same kind. For they promote intercourse between the Mother-country and the Dominions, they maintain a constant interchange of ideas, and help to bridge the seas which divide the Empire."

"Fifteen years ago the Queen and I visited the great Dominions which have chosen you as their representatives. We treasure with abiding recollections the loyalty and affection evinced towards us throughout that unique and memorable tour; we, on our part, greet you to-day with feelings no less hearty and sincere as representing those who, while separated by vast distances, are united by the strongest ties of blood and patriotism, and who hastened across the oceans to support the Motherland in the hour of danger."

"Gloriously have they fulfilled that mission, sacrificing their sons in the common cause and placing their wealth and resources at the disposal of ourselves and our Allies. Never, so long as the Empire lasts, will the heroism which has immortalised the battlefields of Anzac, Ypres, and—Hooze be forgotten—be forgotten. I congratulate members of the Union, justly proud of the successes achieved both under the leadership of General Botha and more recently by a force comprising British Regulars, South Africans, Rhodesians, East African settlers, and native troops from my Indian Empire, in the offensive so vigorously conducted by General Smuts."

"During the past year and a half it has been my pleasure to inspect those forces from the Dominions which have partly carried out their training in this country. I can testify to the splendid quality of the troops and to the spirit of loyalty and devotion of which they have given the amplest proof in face of the enemy."

"I trust that your stay here will be both pleasant and instructive, and that opportunity will be given you to estimate the efforts being made to keep the Navy and Army efficient, both in men and equipment, and to bring the war to a victorious end."

"We can learn much from each other, and so it is my earnest hope that such visits as this will be both frequent and fruitful, and that they will be reciprocated by not less frequent and fruitful visits from the citizens of the Mother-country to the Dominions. These will tend to consolidate the union of the Empire, which is consecrated by memories of common sacrifice and heroic determination to defend it."

Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, on behalf of the delegates, thanked his Majesty for his kind words of welcome, and said that the troops from overseas have freely given of their best in the great contest, and could give no better than the brave and gallant sons of the Motherland, alongside of whom they have been proud to fight and die for the common cause."

STORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

BOMBING EXPLOITS.

Beyond doubt the chief impression one obtains moving among the wounded soldiers of all rank brought back from the Somme battlefield is that of the modesty, cheerfulness, and confidence of the men, striking demonstrations of the quality of the new British Armies. Of their own deeds each man speaks with reserve, but all are generous in their appreciation of the achievements of others.

Describing the work of the heavy guns a young gunner officer said:—"We had been going strong all the week, but on 1st July we fairly let go. We rooted them out of the villages with H.E.s, and armoured-piercing shells, and then got 'em with shrapnel. You couldn't see 'em for dust and small stones. Some of the prisoners told us that their water supply and food supply had been cut off for some days. The smith-guns did marvels. We had bags of ammunition, some of Lord George's new stuff, and it was damned good too. The fuses were A.I. Earlier in the week the boys chalked messages of love on the base of the shells before sending them across to the Boches."

The value of trench raids has been emphasized by wounded officers and men. A private in the H.L.I., a regiment famous for its raids, said:—"A soon as we went over we knew exactly what to do, where to go, and where to find 'em; and we found 'em, too. As soon as they saw us coming they hopped out, taking their machine-guns with them, and chancing the bombardment, raced hell for leather for their third-line trenches. I didn't see any officers in the trenches—where they'd gone to, goodness knows."

FUN BOMBING.

"We had plenty of fun bombing. One of the Germans pitched a bomb into the trenches we had just taken, and it fell on the floor. A chap in front of me picked it up and threw it back where it came from. It exploded, and we didn't get any more bombs from that bit of trench for a long time. Another of our chaps was chasing a bunch of them down a communication trench. He had a Mills bomb in his hand, but couldn't get the pin out. He couldn't wait, so he let fly with the thing as it was. It caught the hindmost German plumb in the ear. He let off an awful yell and doubled up. So we took him prisoner."

In the fighting round Thiepval an officer with a few men got into the German third-line trench and was cut off. The subaltern at once organized his men into a bombing party, and they went along the trench bombing the Germans out. One of the party, a sergeant, seemed to bear a charmed life. He walked along the parapet for three hours, throwing bombs here and there, over traverses and into dug-outs with terrible effect. The party carried on until they fell in with an officer and three men from another battalion. All the time the Germans were trying to bomb them out into the open. The little band finished their own stock of bombs soon after midday, but they got hold of rifles, some British and some German, and still held out. Under cover of darkness, with both officers badly wounded, they managed to get into touch with a battalion on their left, who gave them a great reception."

In the assault between Thiepval and Ovillers many of our wounded found shelter of a kind in the sunken road, and here they were tended by a German doctor. One officer, who was suffering from a bad face wound, said that the German was doing splendid work. He spoke English fluently and told him that the British soldiers were wonderful and the artillery terrible, but, he added, the Germans have plenty more men."

"The men were simply splendid," said a young officer whose battalion took part in the assault on Thiepval. "All the time the Germans were putting over all kinds of 'crumps.' (Crump is a new trench word, and is used, it seems, to denote heavy shells as distinct from whizz bangs. 'Crump,' the officer explained, exactly represents the sound made by the fall of a big shell.)"

"Shortly after we got over," he continued, "I got shot through the lung. I couldn't go on, so I lay near the bank in the shelter of the sunken road. There were a ght of us altogether, and then the Germans turned on their barrage and searched every yard of that road. One by one the shells found the men and killed them. Some of them, too, had been talking of 'Blighy.' I experienced no sensation of fear—I lay there and was tremendously interested in the whole thing."

A young second lieutenant of an Irish regiment told how during the advance his platoon was reduced to five men, but that getting together a number of scattered units a little force of 100 men was collected, and they started again for their objective—"C" trench.

"I suppose the Boche spotted us, or maybe it was chance. But we got a rather hot fire. I was knocked clean out for a start—got it through my thigh here. But the boys were all right. I told 'em they'd got all the glory and wished 'em luck, and on they went for 'C.' I was a bit queer, but started working myself along the ground towards our own lines, not being able to stand, you see. By and by a Boche corporal came crawling along after me. He shouted some gibberish, and I waved him on towards our lines with my revolver. He wasn't wounded, but he was devilish anxious to make sure of being a prisoner. Begad, you don't get our chaps paying them the same compliment. They'll take any risks sooner than let the Boche get them as prisoners. So this chap lay down close beside me. I told him to be off out of that, but he lay close, and I'd no breath to spare. That crawling is tiresome work."

"Presently I saw a man of ours coming along, poking round with his rifle and bayonet. He'd been detailed to shepherd in prisoners. He was surprised to see me. Then he saw my Boche."

(Continued on next Column.)

"THEIR WAR AS WELL AS OURS."

M.P.s. FROM OVERSEAS.

The over-seas delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association were the guests of the Lord Mayor of London at dinner at the Mansion House last month. The Lord Mayor, proposing the health of the delegates, said that when the history of the war came to be written it would be found very difficult to describe in any adequate manner our deep indebtedness and gratitude to those gallant troops from the Dominions whose brilliant services and sacrifices had helped so much to cement the union of the Empire. The Hon. Patrick McMahon Glynn, K.C., M.P. (Australia), responding to the toast, said that in the opinion of Australia Great Britain never stood so high in the moral estimation of the world as she did to-day. "We think, like you," he added, "that there are higher things in life than unbroken material prosperity and continued ease, and that to have stood by France and Belgium in the moment of their peril will be found in history one of the finest records left by Great Britain for the admiration of after times."

Sir James Carroll (New Zealand) said: "We are not here to accept high tributes to the courage and valour of our over-seas contingents. They only performed their duty at the Mother's call. They only fought for the old land, but they fought for their own freedom as well." The delegates were not here, he added, to dictate the policy of the British Empire but to tender their views and assist the Mother-country to work together with them to study the possibilities of closer union, and to see how they could bring about the co-operation of all parts of the Empire as members of one family. He hoped they would not be allowed to return without having accomplished something definite with regard to the future relations of all the component parts of the Empire."

BROTHERS IN ARMS. Sir Edward Morris, proposing the toast of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, spoke of the advantages which the Overseas Dominions had received through the Association in bringing their public men into closer contact, both by exchange of visits and exchange of information between members of the Parliaments of the Empire. Of all the delegations which had been organised by the association this was easily the most important because it came at a time when exchange of views was so vitally necessary on all questions."

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, replying, told the delegates that they would see in their travels through Great Britain the generous provisions which we had made and which we were making in men, in money, and in munitions. "You will note," he said, "the sacrifice of much that many of us hold dear and the readiness to sacrifice of much that many of us hold dear and the readiness to sacrifice all on the altar of triumph and of liberty." (Cheers.)

One of his most treasured memories of the Colonial Office, he added, was that at the outbreak of the war, and even before it, he received cables offering men and material assistance from every Dominion of the Empire—(Cheers)—offers which he at once accepted on behalf of the Imperial Government. They would regard it, and rightly so, as an insult if he were to offer them gratitude for their patriotism. It was their war as well as ours. Eternal principles were at stake which were as much the basis of their lives and liberties as ours. We were all in to maintain what was to us more than policy—it was a creed and a religion. His sole word to the Dominions was: "We greet you and we meet you as brothers in arms." (Cheers.)

ENEMY LOSSES EIGHT AND A HALF MILLIONS.

ALLIED EXPERTS' ESTIMATE.

A communication from New York, dated August 2nd, states that the losses of the Teutonic Empires up to the present are now placed at 8,500,000 men by military experts and statisticians in the Allied countries. These figures include killed, wounded and prisoners."

The German Government admits that the losses of the Germans since the beginning of the war have reached 4,000,000, but the Allies' statisticians state that the Germans have understated their losses and that the figure, including the losses for June and July, not included in the German report, is fully 5,000,000."

From the beginning of the war until the end of September, 1915, the Austrian losses are estimated to have been 2,500,000. These were increased by nearly 100,000 in the last three months of 1915. The total losses of the Austro-Hungarian armies since the beginning of General Brusiloff's offensive cannot be less than 680,000, says the Allied experts, and the total losses must now be about 3,500,000. It stated that the Austrians available for the Russian front cannot exceed 600,000 at the present time."

"Says he: 'phwat the devil are ye doin' there beside my officer? Get up,' says he, 'an' be off with ye out a that!' And he poked at him with his bayonet, so the fellow squealed and plucked up enough courage to get upon his feet and run for our lines."

SOME SEVEN MONTHS WELL SPENT. Some of the men talk about the mine which went up at Beaumont Hamel with great glee. A hefty sergeant said it reminded him of the picture you sometimes see in cinemas of petroleum stores blowing up, always in America. "The exploding chamber was as big as a picture palace, and the long gallery was an awful length. It took us seven months to build. Of course, we used to be working under some of the crack Lancashire miners. Every time a fresh fatigue party came up they'd say to the miners: 'Ain't your damned groggy ever going up?' But it went up all right on 1st July. It was the sight of your life. Half the village got a rise; the air was full of stuff—wagons, wheels, horses, tins, boxes, and Germans. It was seven months well spent, getting that mine ready. I believe some of the pieces are coming down now."

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	TO
* TJITAROEM...	SHANGHAI		31st Aug.	BATAVIA
* TJILIWONG...	KOBE	21st Aug.	23rd Aug.	BATAVIA
* TJIKINI...	JAVA & MACASSAR	24th Aug.	28th Aug.	AMOY
* TJIBODAS...	JAVA & MACASSAR	28th Aug.	2nd Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN"	11th September
S.S. "TJISONDARI"	12th October
S.S. "KARMOEN"	11th November

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

MANAGING AGENTS.

York Buildings,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1916.

[64]

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

[63]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.,
OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING-HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-TOKYO-HAMA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CLIFF, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1916.

[72]

Shipsbuilders, Salvors, Repairs, Boilersmakers, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineers.

SHIPS
ENGINES
BOILERS
MOTORS.

TAIKOO DOCK

Graving Dock, 75ft. by 60ft. by 34ft. 6in. Patents Slipways taking Vessels up to 3,000 tons. Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 tons.

Agents for John L. Thompson & Co. Ltd., Marine and Road Motor, Light Draft Carriage, and Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and every description of pleasure craft.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd. 100, Mid-Street, Hongkong. China and Japan, Agents: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone 512.

THE WILL TO ENFORCE JUSTICE.

THE FIRST STEP TO PEACE.

Justice, not Peace, is the first necessity of the nations (says the *Toronto Globe*). A Peace that is not founded on Righteousness, and whose motive is not Justice, is itself on the broad road to War. First pure, then peaceable, is the law for nations as for individuals. If there is first the Will to Justice, as the compelling power in the minds of the peoples and of their Governments, there need be no fear or hesitation about establishing the Peace of the world.

But if the motive of such a league, or of the nations or rulers that would organize and dominate such a league, is not Justice but Peace, a peace that is a mere absence of the trouble and the loss and the discomfort caused by war—a negative and selfish peace whose motive is the desire for Prosperity spelt with a capital P, and that brings future to those who wallow in it—if that is the peace men want to "enforce," and that its motive, it is a vain thing, and all talk about it is empty and blighting, as the east wind. It cannot be. It must not be. It would be a mockery of Justice, another crime against humanity, a deeper insult to God.

And on this point all true Canadians are of one mind: we are paying the price of war, paying it in the burden of our taxes, paying it in the toll on our blood, and we must pay it in full; having paid so much for the sake of Justice and Liberty and the rights of the little peoples, we must pay to the uttermost farthing, until Germany is driven out of Belgium, and the world's resolute Will to Justice vanquishes forever Germany's arrogant Will to Power.

And Canada, as a nation, is earning the right to speak—to speak for Justice as the only sure foundation of Peace—and so to speak before the world in the name of the strongest conviction and the truest sentiment and the most enduring purpose of the Democracy of the North American continent. Of all the national heritors of American Liberty, Canada alone stands up at the battle fronts of Europe and speaks the word of a united national Mind, of an uncompromised national Conscience, and of an undivided national Will. Canada alone, in the world's Assize of War, gives the true American vote that Belgium and every other free people shall have the right to govern themselves. That Canadian vote is written, indelibly written, in the Canadian blood that soaks the trenches round about Ypres these very days.

And that Canadian vote, and every other vote so written, has the right to be counted as in favour of a League to Enforce Peace, because in the judgment hall of the nation it represents a Will to Enforce Justice.

THE FOURTH AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN.

METHODS BY WHICH IT WAS RAISED.

The Austro-Hungarian Press has, says the *Nation Tebeque* (a periodical which voices the views of the Bohemian Nationalist Party), recently created a great stir over what it describes as the "magnificent success" of the fourth Austrian War Loan, which brought in altogether 6,000,000,000 kronen, of which 4,500,000,000 kronen was subscribed in Austria and the balance in Hungary. In order to appreciate the real value of this success it is necessary to bear in mind three circumstances—namely, the enormous and scandalous pressure brought to bear on the population to make it buy the War stock; the extraordinary high rate of interest promised to subscribers; and, finally, the essential fact that the amount stated in the newspapers was only obtained thanks to the considerable help of German capital which came in during the last days of the issue and helped to fill a void.

The pressure that the authorities brought to bear on people in Bohemia can only be qualified as partaking of that of a regime of terror. The "Statthalter" caused a number of special societies to be founded for the express purpose of furthering the success of the loan. The inhabitants were divided up into districts and the members of these societies were systematically visited. All in a position to subscribe who showed any hesitation were threatened with severe punishment.

The entire Press, regardless of opinion, was requisitioned by the Issue Bureau, and every local economist of any repute, as well as the leading politicians, were requisitioned to write articles in favour of the War Loan.

Attempts were made to deceive people by promises of an exorbitant profit. Calculations were published in an unofficial manner to show that the State would pay the extraordinary rate of interest of 10.6 per cent. The price of issue was fixed at 92 kronen 50, and the State Bank guaranteed to each subscriber the immediate loan of 75 kronen on deposit of a 100 kronen bond. It was, therefore, only necessary to pay in cash 17 kronen 50 to secure a War Loan bond producing interest at the rate of 65 per cent. As the State Bank only charged interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. for the 75 kronen borrowed, it stands to reason that the 17 kronen 50 of cash capital paid for the stock brought in 1 kronen 75, or 10 per cent. This rate became increased to 10.6 per cent. if it were taken into consideration that the State guaranteed the redemption of the War stock at par.

POSITION IN CANTON UNCHANGED.

NO NEWS OF LUK.

PROCLAMATION BY LUK.
HIS DEMANDS UPON THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(By Our Special Representative.)

CANTON, Thursday.

FIGHTING LAST NIGHT AT SAM SAN.

Last night there was fighting around Sam San between the shore batteries, which are in Shum's hands, and Lung's gunboats. There was heavy firing, but there was very little damage done, though the result seems to have been that Shum's men have retired from the river front in this quarter, as they have done also in the region of Hamilton Creek. Sam San is about one mile further down the river than Macao Fort and about three miles from Shamen. This is a very famous battle ground, as it is the place where the Chinese took up their position in the Battle of the Fat Shan Creek in the war between the British and the Chinese in 1841. Lung's gunboats were anchored in the Tai Mi channel and for three hours poured shells and machine-gun fire into the insurgent forces on the river banks.

SHUM'S FLEET.

Shum's fleet of gunboats, which were last week holding a position around the Tai Shik Barrier, have been forced to retreat. Two days ago they were reported five miles away, and to day they are reported at Yung Ki. They are said to have gone to Yung Ki because it is a safe place to replenish stores and to repair any damage which they may have suffered in the fighting.

LUK'S DEMANDS.

Lung has sent a telegram to the Central Government regarding his present position and his new position as Minister of Mines. He thanks the Central Government for his new appointment and makes the following demands. Firstly, he wants to keep his own soldiers under his direct command, as they are Yunnanese and Kwangsi men. If he goes for the new command offered to him, he wants to take two army corps consisting of 12,000 men each with him. He says that he can use these as labourers, etc., in connection with his position as Minister of Mines in the two Kwangs and that he will disband any men in excess of this number and guarantee that they are sent home to their villages. Lung states that he has made preparations to hand over to his successor, but on account of the fact that Luk has so far not arrived and that Li Lich-kwan and others for reasons of their own are attacking Canton at the present time, he has had to defend the city and will continue to do so, until the Central Government shall send a representative to take over the reins of government.

He points out that in all he has about 25,000 Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops and that he cannot disband them in Canton. He promises to help the Central Government at any time in case of rebellion and says that he thinks that his men may prove very useful. To maintain these soldiers he urges that the Central Government must allow him a certain amount of money or they must allow him to raise money by some means. He has been unable to get a great deal of the money due lately and he has advanced out of his own pocket a matter of 2,000,000 dollars. He wishes to have this money refunded and also to get an extra 1,000,000 dollars which are necessary for current expenses in connection with the present disorders and to enable him to remove his troops without trouble. He demands that some place shall be given to him exclusively as headquarters of the mining department where he can quarter his soldiers. He is willing to assume the responsibility of guaranteeing peace in any part that the Central Government may define. He insists, however, that he shall not be under the command of any of the Tsuchuns in the vicinity, but shall take his orders straight from the Central Government.

This all goes to show in how strong a position Lung is at the present time. He is dictating terms to the Central Government, which they will in all probability reject. The fighting so far, in the vicinity of Canton, while it has not been altogether in his favour, has shown that he can hold out for a long time, and that Shum and company will have a great deal of hard work before them if they are to be successful in their venture.

(Continued on next Column.)

SITUATION IN CANTON.

RAIN CHECKS HOSTILITIES.

[From Our Special Representative.]

THURSDAY MORNING.

Heavy rain fell last night and there was very little firing heard. The Chinese soldiers do not fight in the heat of the day, nor do they like to get wet through, and a truce by mutual understanding occurs at these times. In the Shek-wai-tong area there were occasional bursts of rifle-fire, and Lung's gunboats on the river opposite occasionally joined in; but there was no method about the firing and it looked as if it was just a case of both sides wishing to show that they were on the qui vive.

Reports from the North river show that things are in a bad way there, and pirates and robbers are having the time of their lives. A steamer called the *Hoi Po*, plying between Ying Tak and Tsing Pun, which left Ying Tak on the 9th, was held up, looted and burned, and a number of the passengers were murdered by a band of pirates who have been operating in this part of the North river for a month past. They are very bold, and have scared people so much that very little traffic moves along the river by day and none at all after sunset.

No further attacks have been made on the City from the north, and Shum is said to have been moving men from this district. This is Lung's strongest position and he never was in danger from this direction. Since the weekend all has been quiet here.

Lung also has behind him the Tsuchuns of the other Southern Provinces, who are afraid that if Shum is successful in his attack on Canton there will be short shrift for them. They know very well what will happen. Within the last three days Lung has strengthened his position considerably and will be able to dictate terms to Luk if he comes now, to Shum if he is willing to stop fighting; or even to the Central Government.

PROCLAMATION BY LUK.

A Proclamation has been issued by Lung to the Police instructing them to endeavour to pacify the city and to prevent the merchants running away. It states that word has been received from the Tsuchun of Fukien that the Commander who was appointed to lead the relief party to Canton has arranged to send 4,000 men with artillery and machine-guns by different routes to Canton and that they will arrive within the next few days. Lung is also sending a relief force, and when the two of them arrive they will be able to attack the rebels from three sides and are certain to defeat them. Lung asks the Chief of Police to have his force in readiness to help him (Lung) to preserve the peace. This proclamation is issued with the idea of bringing about a resumption of business in Canton as quickly as possible, but wisacres say that it will have the effect of further searing the people, as the presence of any more soldiers around Canton is bound to lead to fighting of one kind or another.

LUK ADDING TO HIS FORCES.

Lung is enrolling soldiers daily and is getting a good number. Many people whose work is at a standstill and who have no money to carry on with are too glad to become soldiers, where they are at least assured of food and clothing. Lung is reported to have got as recruits most of the Manchus and the men from foreign provinces living in Canton, and these have been welcomed by him in no uncertain terms.

SHUM BUSY.

Shum has sent a telegram to the Nine Charitable Institutions saying that if Lung's force does not commence an attack against his men he will not advance towards the City. Exactly what this means it is difficult to fathom; but as Shum is at present supposed to have some new scheme afoot it may be merely an attempt to gain time on his part. Shum to-day is reported to have gone towards Wuchow to meet Luk, who is not at Shiu today. Luk is bringing down with him 12,000 men. These were originally his force which was organised to move against Kiangsi and which he has been successful in keeping together.

The ships now at Yung Ki include the *Po Pih*, the *Kang Tai*, the *Kang Tai*, the *Kwang Hing* and the *Tung Fat*. Besides about 20 small launches armed with machine-guns. There are very many opinions regarding Shum's intentions, and all these preparations and his retirement from the vicinity of Hamilton Creek point to the fact that he has some scheme afoot. As he has been very busy moving men from the Shek-wai-tong area, there is no question of his contemplating a retreat.

THE WEST RIVER.

Despite all the fighting the West River remains more or less quiet and junks and steamers still come down without trouble from Shiu Hing to Samson and Canton. There is very little cargo arriving, however, as the people are afraid to ship, not knowing when the river may be the scene of hostilities. The West River steamers continue to have uneventful trips from Wuchow to Canton except for the fact that they carry a lot of refugees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW TO DEVELOP THE RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I have read with interest "A Liberal's" letter on "How to develop the resources of the Empire," and wish to make some remarks regarding this and his previous letters dealing with Free Trade. He says: "Man does not like labour, so he always seeks to get the most goods with the least labour." Now this law is liable to at least two modifications. Regarding the first sentence, there is such a thing as a labour of love, a man's work may be his hobby or he may like it because he feels it to be his duty, and the more widely these principles become applied to labour of all descriptions the better it is for the labour and for mankind in general. We may say, then, that in some cases man does like labour and will do more as he becomes better educated.

Regarding the second sentence, a man cannot be successful in his search for the most goods with the least labour unless his energies be restricted to certain channels by means of education and unless he be protected from enemy interference by modern administrative machinery which, in turn, is the outcome of wise legislation. "A Liberal" seems to blame all governing bodies and their laws, for restricting production, and generally to advocate a policy of "drift," and then the next minute finds him singing the praises of improved education and a knowledge of science amongst the workers, which latter is the policy of "efficiency" and diametrically opposed to the policy of "drift."

Education is restraint, for it restricts a man's energies to a path predetermined by experts.

Governments and rulers, then, from time immemorial have endeavoured to guide, train and protect their subjects, so that they may achieve a greater efficiency in trade and industry. I do not say that there have not been exceptions to this, but, generally speaking, they have done so.

To continue, before we can develop our commercial and mercantile resources we must first develop our industrial resources. A tariff wall has been suggested for fostering those industries which have been stunted by unfair competition or dumping. "A Liberal," however, is against this course, and in its place he suggests the abolition of rates on houses, workshops, factories, etc., and taxing the value of land whether in use or not.

As to the income from lands amounting to 32 millions sterling, whilst that on houses, factories, railways, roads, etc. (not including Income Tax, Public Funds, Foreign Securities, etc.), totalled about 350 millions sterling, or over ten times the amount derived from lands. The proposal to tax all land equally seems to me to be not only impossible but also absolutely unfair, as it would mean bankruptcy for all farmers and small holders of land who are unable to get the percentage of profit per acre that large industrial concerns can show. It is like a family of children, some weak and ailing and some strong and robust, and each paying a share in proportion to his or her means, being suddenly forced to subscribe equally; such a course is neither equitable nor economical.

Further, with regard to taxing non-producing land, you cannot get blood out of a stone, and if it doesn't produce where are the taxes to come from? There are, surely, fairer measures than this for preventing valuable land being held vacant.

In any case the methods he suggests, even if feasible (and on this point I regret I cannot see eye to eye with him), could not take the place of a tariff wall in protecting and fostering the development of the coal-tar-by-products and other industries which we sadly need for the defence of the realm and which we propose launching after the war. Neither could Government control, which suggestion, as I see it, is a bit premature and not feasible concurrent with our present system of private industrial control. It would, indeed, be a moral wrong for the Government to embark in business which may compete with existing private interests, and it would be better for the Government to develop a broad and far-sighted policy that would encourage the investment of private capital.

Another point is that "A Liberal" considers the idea of a self-supporting nation to be absolutely absurd, and yet he is advocating the development of the resources of the Empire. He shows that by resources he means the raw material, labour, capital and administrative ability available. Every step he takes to develop these must tend to make the nation self-supporting to a greater extent than at present, and we are both in reality wanting the same thing, only "A Liberal" does not like the name "self-supporting nation" for some reason or other. Perhaps he thinks that an "entirely self-supporting nation" is unattainable, where inter-trade with other countries would entirely cease; but I do not think that such a condition was contemplated by those using the term, and for my own part I certainly did not interpret it in this way. The idea was to use the labour of our unemployed fellow-countrymen for producing commodities that we have been buying from enemy countries. Personally, I consider that a tariff wall should be used only as a temporary lever to boost certain productive industries which have been so neglected as to leave us at the mercy of certain designing enemies, and I think that the Liberal party should demand a pledge from the Government that the tariff wall will be abandoned in favour of Free Trade as soon as other Nations can be persuaded to relinquish their tariff walls, thus producing a situation of *fair trade or equal opportunity* for all nations—a condition which certainly did not obtain at the beginning of the war. Personally, I can see no reason why we should tax imports that come from nations who do not tax our exports, but it seems to me that, where our industries are strangled by unprincipled nations which resemble vermin in their methods of peaceful penetration there a tariff wall is clearly indicated.

I see in a tariff wall a protection against "dumping," and "dumping" is, in my opinion, an insidious evil, the results of which, although not clear at first sight, are none the less deadly. The textile mill-owner, for example, objects to a tariff on aniline dyes because he can buy them cheaply from the German manufacturer. A temporary import tax would raise their prices, and, in a slight degree, raise also his cost of production. The textile weaver, however, is only a single organ in the industrial system of our nation, and, although his immediate interests are benefited by the low price of "dump" supplies, the interests of the nation are being injured, as the weaver's benefit is at the expense of another industry which is becoming atrophied. If some slight extent by the free "dumping" of German dyestuffs and our coal-tar-by-products industry is put out of commission in the process, then, I say, the evil to our nation's industry is greater than the good received.

The giant factories of the Rhine, the Main, and the Spree are like technical colleges educating chemists, physicists, chemical engineers, etc., in a practical application of their respective sciences to the service of man. They are a national asset to Germany, in peace or war, and could their value to that nation be expressed in terms of pounds sterling the figure would be astounding.

I want to see factories of this description thriving in the British Empire, and I want to see the present shocking waste of coal-tar stopped.

"A Liberal" has tentatively conceded that a tariff on imported dyes would foster the evolution of this industry, and I think that, under the circumstances and as a patriotic man, he should withdraw his opposition to a Tariff wall against "dumping."—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, August 17th, 1916.

"PLEBIS."

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT MACAO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Since handing you yesterday a copy of the telegram received by me from His Excellency the Governor of Macao, I received a few hours later a second telegram from the same authority reaffirming the contents of the first and stating that "there have been only 14 deaths from cholera this month, the cases being principally imported from Canton," and that "there is no reason whatever for any alarm, as the sanitary conditions of the Colony are quite normal."—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA
(Acting Consul for Portugal).
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916.

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

You are possibly wedded to one brand of cigarettes. The point to consider is—Are you getting value for money? War Economy is as essential here as at home and it is up to you to see that you do get real value for every cent you pay out.

"SCEPTRE" Turkish Cigarettes, while not being cheap, are the best value you can possibly obtain in the Colony. They mark the top note of quality and cost \$4 for a sealed tin containing 100 Cigarettes. Further, they are absolutely BRITISH MADE.

Manufactured by—
WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
London.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS

for the Expeditionary Forces in

FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA, SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA, THE NORTH SEA AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN GERMANY.

FOOD, DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS.

"ACTIVE SERVICE" PARCELS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities:

MAGGI'S CONSOMME. SOUP SQUARES. COFFEE AND MILK. PLAIN CHOCOLATE. CIGARETTES. TOBACCO. STRAWBERRY JAM. POTTED MEATS. PURE RICH CREAM. TOFFEE AND SWEETS. BISCUITS. TEA. BRIAR PIPES. SARDINES. ETC., ETC., ETC.

These Parcels can be varied in dozens of different ways.

PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

[31]

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agents, Phone 1637.

Hongkong, 16th Aug 1916.

[1016]

IS THIS YOUR SMOKE?



IT'S THE BEST.

[1665]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SUNDAY, August 20th, the Supply of ELECTRICITY will be DISCONTINUED from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. to enable the Work in progress at the Power Station to be completed.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1024]

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE YUE-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD. (粵漢鐵路有限公司) has mortgaged its land and all buildings thereon at WONG SHA (黃沙) in the suburb of Canton to the BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD., as security against loan signed on August 2nd, 1916.
Any mortgage or security previously established, Chinese or non-Chinese, on the premises at mortgage should be announced at an early date.
All claims shall be null and void unless notice is due course of time, and the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., will take the whole proceeds of any perfect mortgage.
THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Shanghai)
THE YUE-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Hongkong)
[1025]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1916, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1011]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916, at the Office of the Company.
Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants to the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August, 1916, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1020]

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of FREDERICK DAY GODDARD, late of Haimun, Cheriton Gardens, Folkestone, in the County of Kent, England, Retired Marine Surveyor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1907 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 14th day of September, 1916.
Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Under-signed by the above date.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong. [1017]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916,
 on which date Dividend Warrants may
 be obtained at the Company's Office.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
 will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY,
 2nd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August
 1916, both days inclusive.
 SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 17th August, 1916.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1004]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of CHS. J. GAURE & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., on their Premises, Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

FITTINGS AND FURNITURE.
Comprising—
Show Cases by Sage, London.
Counter Cases by Sage, London.
Plate Glass Window Fittings.
Double Dial Show Clock.
Diamond Scale.
Desks; Filing Cabinets; Watchmakers' Work Desks; Watchmakers and Jewellers' Tools and Repair Material; Remington Typewriters No. 10.
Also
Sundry Lots.
Large Jewellers' Safe, by Chubb, London.
cc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from 12th August.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1023]

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.
ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORPSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [899]

TO LET.
GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy. 3 ccs overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. H. "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1916. [940]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (in Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
[931]

TO LET.
A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[965]

TO LET.
From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[918]

TO LET.
"ROCKLANDS" No. 7, Robinson Road.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[900]

TO LET.
A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
AREATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
[811]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[632]

TO LET.
OFFICES in Prince's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
ROSTER, BROCKMANN & Co.
[572]

TO LET.
NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Serravallo's Quarters, No. 14, SHAMWEE, CANTON, from 1st Jan. at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.
OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[32]

TO LET.
TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
[1006]

TO LET.
NO. 5, MOUNTAIN-VIEW, PRINCE'S BUILDING.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
"ROSENEATH" No. 4, Bankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PRINCE'S BUILDING.
FOUR-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PRINCE'S BUILDING, 65, PRINCE'S BUILDING.
"GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation Road, PRINCE'S BUILDING.
"HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 25, RELIQUIS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PRINCE'S BUILDING.
No. 69, THE PRINCE'S CAMERON VILLAS, LINSTEAD & DAVIE.
Apply to—
31, Prince's Buildings.
[33]

INTIMATION

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 16.

AGRADECIMENTO.

LETICIA FLORENTINA VIEIRA RIBEIRO e FRANCISCO XAVIER VIEIRA RIBEIRO, Jr., não podendo testemunhar pessoalmente a sua gratidão, a todas as pessoas que acompanharam o enterro de seu esposo, e a todos aqueles que enviaram gratidão, vem por este meio agradecer-lhes penhorados as demonstrações de amizade ao defuncto.
[1023]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

CHOLERA AT MACAO.

The outbreak of cholera at Macao is, to say the least, very disquieting. It is stated, on the authority of H.E. the GOVERNOR of Macao, that the disease has probably been imported by some of the refugees from Canton who have flocked to that port since the outbreak of hostilities in Kwangtung. So far as the people of Hongkong are concerned, this statement is anything but reassuring in view of the fact that there are thousands of refugees from the same district living like herded cattle in the Chinese quarter of this Colony. In our columns yesterday we published particulars obtained by our representative from Mr. de Souta, the acting Portuguese Consul here, who, in addition to showing him a telegram from the Governor of Macao minimising the seriousness of the situation, expressed his personal opinion that the reports in circulation were exaggerated and his doubts as to the outbreak being so severe as seemed to be imagined in some quarters. To-day this is supplemented by a letter from the same source announcing that "there have been only fourteen deaths from cholera this month," and that "there is no cause for any alarm, as the Sanitary conditions of the Colony are quite normal." It seems pertinent to point out, however, that the GOVERNOR's first message gave the number of cases as fourteen, so that, unless they have all proved fatal, there is a serious discrepancy which needs explanation. It would be interesting in the circumstances, to know how many cases—non-fatal as well as fatal—of this disease and of other diseases presenting similar

symptoms have been notified. We have the testimony of people who have recently returned from the neighbouring Colony to the effect that the disease has been rife there for some time, and that many deaths have been attributable to it, one gentleman, indeed, going so far as to declare that he knew of seventy-two cases having occurred in one day. Moreover, the letter from our own correspondent in Macao, dated the 15th instant, contained the following significant passage:—"Unfortunately the sanitary condition of the city leaves something to be desired, and from one cause or another over thirty deaths have been reported daily during the week." Whichever of these conflicting versions reflects the true state of affairs, there can be no doubt that an outbreak of cholera has taken place at Macao; that it is supposed to have been introduced from Canton; and that there have been shipments of refugees to Hongkong both from Macao and Canton since the outbreak first made its appearance. These are facts which call for close and immediate attention from the local Health Authorities. The proclamation by the Government prohibiting the immigration of Chinese from Macao is a step in the right direction as far as it goes, for it will prevent the immigration from one district of cholera-infected people into our midst. But what of those who landed before the proclamation was issued? They constitute a potential source of danger; in fact, it is reported that two cases of the disease have already been discovered. What, too, of the Chinese who are flocking hither by every boat from Canton, the reputed origin of the trouble? Ought not stringent measures to be enforced to safeguard Hongkong against the risk of contagion from that direction? Already we have suffered an influx of the halt, the maim, and the blind, who trade upon their infirmities, and it is scarcely to be expected that we have escaped a notable addition to the criminal classes owing to the unrestricted exercise on the part of our Chinese neighbours of the right of asylum. We do not want to add to our misfortunes. So far as the menace to the public health is concerned we have no doubt that our Health Authorities may be trusted to keep a watchful eye on the Chinese quarter and to take prompt and vigorous action whenever any symptom of the disease makes its appearance, but the difficulties of the task will be considerably increased unless the trouble is arrested at its source. While there is no reason for panic, there is every need of vigilance and precaution.

Notice is given that the supply of electricity will be discontinued again on Sunday from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that advice has been received from the British Consul-General at Bangkok to the effect that the restrictions imposed by the Government of Siam against Hongkong on account of small-pox have been withdrawn.

Acting on wireless information the Hongkong Police detained a Filipino who was a passenger by the s.s. *Tjimon-dari*, which arrived yesterday. The man was suspected of having "jumped the boat" at San Francisco, he having in his possession valuable stolen property.

The disease which attacked the Kowloon Dock workmen employed on the salvaging of the s.s. *Wildey* at Cape Varilla has been diagnosed as malignant malaria and typhoid fever. It will be remembered that there were several deaths. The outbreak is attributed to local conditions prevailing where the men were employed.

We are informed by his lordship Bishop Pozzoni that, owing to special circumstances, all the Catholics of Hongkong are for the time being dispensed from Abstinence. On account of such dispensation his lordship exhorts all Catholics to perform some penance or mortification with the intention, as the Pope recommends, of hastening the end of the war.

Lady Fraser, wife of the British Consul-General at Shanghai, is raising a fund on behalf of the War Seal Foundation, and his already remitted to England £345.1.6. A "Shanghai Flat" has been provided and only about £100 is required to make up the amount necessary for a second flat. War seals may be had in any quantities on application to Lady Fraser, and it is hoped that business houses will affix them to all their correspondence.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT MACAO.

TWO FATAL CASES IN HONGKONG.

Enquiries made yesterday went to show that two Chinese died in Hongkong during last week-end, and the cause of death in both cases was diagnosed as cholera. There have been several more deaths among natives since then under conditions which were so suspicious that bacteriological examinations are being made. There is no doubt that the cases mentioned are imported, and the opinion held is that they were brought to Hongkong by a Chinese theatrical company which had been performing at Macao. There were several deaths among the Company at Macao, and since their arrival in Hongkong other members have died, and these constitute the suspicious cases. There is absolutely no reason for alarm in Hongkong, however, for the most minute precautions are being taken to guard against any outbreak in the Colony. The two cases mentioned are the only cholera cases which have occurred in the Colony during the year.

Owing to the proclamation of the Hongkong Government prohibiting the immigration of Chinese from Macao for one month, the Hongkong Macao boats have been faced with a big falling off in traffic for Chinese passing to and from Macao constitute their chief source of income. This will be all the better realised when it is mentioned that during July the daily average of Chinese leaving Hongkong for Macao was 616. The *Tai-shan* dealt with 9,568, the *Sui Tai* 7,540, and the *Chuen Chow* 1,704 during July. The figures for last month, of Chinese coming to Hongkong from Macao, worked out at 676 per day, and during the month the passengers carried from Macao were: *Tai-shan*, 10,979; *Sui Tai*, 7,308; *Chuen Chow*, 1,122. Yesterday the number of Chinese conveyed to Macao was absurdly small in comparison with previous figures, for if Chinese go to Macao at the present time they will not be allowed to return for a month at least.

The *Tai-shan* had already left Macao yesterday with a large number of Chinese passengers before the immigration proclamation had been issued, and the vessel subsequently had to turn tail and make for Macao again to discharge all her Chinese passengers. In view of the changed condition of affairs, only one boat, the *Sui Tai*, will make the journey between Hongkong and Macao until the immigration restriction is removed. At Macao the authorities have removed all the fruit stalls from the streets, and the latter are being thoroughly cleaned by sea-water. Latest reports from Macao show that the epidemic is decreasing in severity, but much danger still exists to outlying ports unless the restrictions mentioned above are maintained.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

DEMANDING MONEY BY THREATS.

A Chinese who had threatened to kill two men was charged before Mr. Wood with demanding money by threats.

It was stated that defendant demanded between \$50 and \$100, and threatened that if he was not paid the money he would kill one of the complainants with half a brick. Complainant did not pay the money. Defendant told complainant that he had no need to lay hands on him—all he had to do was to give the command and complainant would be killed. Complainant ignored the threat and reported the matter to the Police.

The other complainant said defendant made a similar demand upon him and threatened that if he did not pay up he would hit him with bricks.

On the first charge defendant was sent to prison for three months and four hours' stocks, and on the second charge he was given three months' imprisonment.

MURDER AT HUNGHOM.

JEALOUSY OVER A BUSINESS.

A young Chinese appeared in the dock at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday on a charge of murdering another Chinese who was formerly his partner in a business at Hunghom. Mr. Goldring is appearing for the defence.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that the accused went to a room occupied by deceased, found him asleep, and stabbed him until he died. The deceased and accused were formerly partners in business. The partnership was dissolved some time ago, and the accused carried on the business with much success; so much so that accused became jealous and to this cause is attributed his reason for killing the deceased. The accused, in a statement, said that deceased had done very well in business, especially because his (prisoner's) people had put money into it. He did not think it fair that deceased should benefit by his people's money.

The hearing was adjourned.

WHEN FRIENDS FALL OUT.

CLAIM AT THE HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT.

Four pictures, valued at \$1 each, a fountain pen worth \$1.25, bottles of scent at 25 cents per bottle and guaranteed to be composed of "exquisite extracts," 100 visiting cards and an ivory fan figured in a case at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, when Shung Shuan Koon, stationers, 72A, Hollywood Road, claimed \$15.25 for goods sold and delivered to J. H. Simmons, an assistant in the Hongkong and China Gas Company, Ltd.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to prosecute, and Mr. E. J. Grist defended.

Mr. Gardiner said that all the goods were sold to defendant and not a cent had been paid. He also mentioned that some time previous to the issue of the writ all the partners concerned were friends, a split occurred, and then came the claim.

An assistant employed by the plaintiff said defendant was a frequent visitor to the shop, and they had often supplied him with goods. Witness spoke to the purchases mentioned in the claim as having been purchased personally by defendant with the exception of the pictures, which were delivered to defendant at his request. Nothing had been paid for the goods since they had been delivered.

Questioned by Mr. Grist witness said he did not know whether the plaintiff was or was not an old friend of the defendant. He knew that he had been employed in the same office as defendant, and when plaintiff left defendant became a constant visitor to the plaintiff's shop to see his old friend. Witness denied that the pictures claimed for were given to defendant as a present; they were goods supplied. Plaintiff was asked personally to send the goods to the defendant, but no price was mentioned because defendant knew the price of them. The fan was also sold; it was not a present. None of the goods mentioned in the writ were presents; they were all sold.

Mr. Gardiner—Your firm, I suppose, are not in the habit of giving presents away in this manner—four pictures, for instance?

Witness—No, they were all sold. The Chief Justice—I do not suppose the pictures were copies of old masterpieces were they? (Laughter.)

Mr. Gardiner—Not at a dollar each, my lord. (Laughter.)

Defendant's former friend, and who is now head of the plaintiff firm, also said that all the goods were sold to defendant. He had never made him any presents. They had been friendly, but not to the extent of giving presents.

Defendant, giving evidence, said the pictures were given to him as a present; he had never thought of buying pictures. The fountain pen was presented to him by plaintiff when he was also in the employ of the Gas Company. As to the bottles of scent, not a bottle had been sent to him; he had never ordered any. He knew nothing whatever about the fan, and he had never ordered visiting cards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, defendant said the only reason he could give for plaintiff stating that he had ordered the goods mentioned was that it was done in a spirit of spite because he (plaintiff) left the Gas Company, and plaintiff thought that it was he (defendant) who had got him out of his employment.

Mr. Gardiner—Do you suggest he has gone out of his way to print cards for you just out of spite?—That is, what he has done.

Mr. Gardiner—It seems a very funny way of acting out of spite.

The Chief Justice—It seems to be a case of cutting off his nose to spite his face.

Mr. Gardiner—If he was as keen on spite why did he not run you up a decent account; for a few hundred dollars or something big? That would have been worth while—I do not know.

The Chief Justice—It seems an extraordinary sort of happening when looked at from a commonsense point of view. Friends fall out and then one orders things to be sent to the other party—out of spite. It seems very unfortunate that friends should come into Court over a trumpery thing like this, \$15.

Mr. Grist—Yes, and it has occupied the Court the whole afternoon. It is all due to a split among friends.

His lordship said he would allow \$2 for the pictures, which seemed to be goods of which defendant had taken delivery, and also 75 cents for the visiting cards, because he could not believe that any man would go out of his way to have visiting cards printed for another man against whom he had some spite. He looked upon the other things as presents.

Mr. Gardiner objected, and contended that if his lordship believed his witnesses with reference to the pictures and cards then he should also believe them with reference to the other goods.

His lordship subsequently gave judgment for plaintiff for the amounts claimed for pictures, the visiting cards, and 24 bottles of scent.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamer Sails.
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 5th Sept

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR to RUSSELL & CO., CLARKSON.

GENERAL AGENTS

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

WEIHAIRWEI, CHEFOU & TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" ... On 18th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "ANHUI" ... On 20th Aug., 4 P.M.
HONKAY "HONGKONG" ... On 20th Aug., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "HONGKONG" ... On 20th Aug., 4 P.M.
MAHUA, USBU and LOILO "TEAN" ... On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "LUCHOW" ... On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
S.S. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "KINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, having Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanning.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN SAILING
"HAIRONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA" 5,308 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 24th August.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANTHA" 5,192 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 23rd August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

AGENTS

27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &C.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	Friday	Str. from COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	LONDON
			1916	1916
NORFOLK	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 25	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORPHE	Nov. 19	Nov. 25
NORFOLK	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	*MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 1

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NAMUR	WEDNESDAY, 20th August.
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 23rd September.
NORFOLK	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transitment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FORMARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H.K.	Leave S'PORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if sailing	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
		AND DISPLACEMENT	
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	*ATSUTA MARU Capt. Itano	16,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	*HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka	15,500	THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	*YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinohe	12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
	*SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALUA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	*TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	*NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	*KIRIN MARU Capt. Escalot	8,000	FRIDAY, 13th Aug.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	*RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	*PENANG MARU Capt. Kusubiki	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	ERIDAY, 25th Aug., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRAN, CISCO, PANAMA and COLON	*TOKIWA MARU Capt. K. Akamatsu	16,000	About 21st September.
---	-----------------------------------	--------	-----------------------

* Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 92 and 293



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
*ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	TUES., 18th Sept. Noon
*PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
*TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
*NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.

SIBERIA MARU ... 18,000 — 18 knots ... FRI., 15th Sept., Noon
* Leave Nagasaki
* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
* Cargo only.

* Proceeding to South American Ports.

* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK \$60. " " " \$96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO \$45. " " " \$68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Sails.
ANYO MARU ... 18,500 — 15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 191.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... PORTHOS ... On or about 25th Aug.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... ATHOS ... On or about 25th Aug.
(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

* "CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.
* Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

* "AMAKUSA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon
* "OTTOVA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at 3 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, opposite Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS ... EASTERN	12th Sept.	On 26th Aug., 11 A.M. On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telgra.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

AGENTS

22

